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## Moscow Threatens Nuclear Policy of 'Automatic' Strike

By Dusko Doder  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A senior Soviet official said Tuesday that the Soviet Union would adopt a policy of "automatic" massive retaliation against all potential enemies if new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles are deployed in Western Europe.

The statement by Anatoli Alexandrov, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, coincided with the resumption of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. It was the most explicit warning that Moscow would adopt a "launch on warning" posture to counter what he called a "terrible danger" posed by new U.S. missiles.

Speaking at the opening session of an international conference of Scientists for Nuclear Disarmament here, Mr. Alexandrov said the present balance of strategic forces allowed for roughly 30 minutes to both superpowers to "take some steps to avoid a nuclear confrontation."

The planned deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in five Western European countries, which is due to begin at the end of this year, would reduce this "time span" to only five to seven minutes, and thus "completely preclude" chances to avert an all-out confrontation.

"What remains is only automatic retaliation, with all available means, at all targets on the territories of all potential opponents," Mr. Alexandrov said.

He said that the effects of a nuclear confrontation would be devastating for both sides, including large parts of the Soviet Union that would be uninhabitable for a long time. This would also apply to a large part of Western Europe, if not the entire continent, he said.

Mr. Alexandrov said damage inflicted on large parts of the United States would be even greater because of the many atomic power

plants there, whose destruction would contribute to an even greater devastation.

He expressed the hope, however, that anti-war forces throughout the world would exert pressures on the United States to "prevent a nuclear confrontation."

Although the Russians have on several occasions raised the possibility of switching to a "launch on warning" posture, Mr. Alexandrov's remarks Tuesday were the most explicit and categorical on this issue. Some Western observers here speculated that his remarks might be a bluff designed to frighten Western public opinion.

His remarks about Moscow's "automatic retaliation" were not reported by the government news agency, Tass.

Under a launch on warning, Soviet nuclear forces would be programmed for almost instant action against Western targets if computerized Soviet intelligence monitoring facilities reported an imminent U.S. attack on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Alexandrov, a prominent physicist who has worked on various Soviet weapons systems, including nuclear-powered naval vessels, is a senior figure. He was the only civilian among leading Soviet military officials who attended a Kremlin meeting with the political leadership last October.

Much of the budget of the Academy of Sciences is used for military research and development.

■ Kennan Sees War Danger

A leading U.S. expert on the Soviet Union, George F. Kennan, said Tuesday that U.S.-Soviet relations had reached an ominous condition that suggested "a march towards war" by the two nations, Reuters reported from Washington.

In speech prepared for the American Committee on East-West Accord, Mr. Kennan, a Soviet-affairs scholar who was briefly U.S. ambassador in Moscow in 1952, said officials had painted an "image of unmitigated darkness" that was "largely of their own creation."

Mr. Kennan said U.S.-Soviet ties had deteriorated to "a dangerous and dangerous condition" in which civility and privacy of communications had broken down and relations were permeated with antagonism, suspicion and cynicism.

Discussion on the subject in the United States has reached the "point where a casual reader or listener could only conclude that some sort of military showdown was the only conceivable denouement," he said. "These phenomena ... in the news between highly armed great powers are the familiar characteristics, the unaltered characteristics, of a march towards war."

## U.S.-Soviet Talks Resume on Arms

New York Times Service

GENEVA — The United States and the Soviet Union resumed negotiations here Tuesday on a reduction of their intermediate-range nuclear arms based in Europe.

After a recess of seven weeks, Paul H. Nitze, the U.S. negotiator, and his delegation drove to the Soviet mission for a two-hour session with the Soviet team, led by Yuri A. Kisvinskiy.

In arrival statements over the weekend, each of the negotiators accused the other side of having brought the talks to a stalemate.

## EC Agrees on Increase in 1983 Farm Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — European Community governments agreed Tuesday on farm price increases, giving eight million farmers an average 4 percent increase in 1983.

Agriculture Minister Ignaz Kischke of West Germany announced the settlement after 14 hours of talks among farm ministers. The agreement was reached after the ministers resolved a French-German dispute over farm trade and satisfied Italian demands for a special deal for its farmers to compensate them for Italy's high inflation rate.

Farm spokesmen in France, where farmers took to the streets Monday to protest the delay in an accord, appeared grudgingly ready to accept the agreement, although the head of France's biggest farmers' union indicated that demonstrations against food imports might continue.

The ministers asserted that President Ronald Reagan would be pleased with the agreement, since the increase is one of the lowest since the trade bloc refined its common agricultural policy in the 1960s. The U.S. administration has charged that high EC food subsidies give European farmers an unfair advantage over Americans competing for the same markets.

The decision "shows the EC is willing to improve its negotiating base with the United States," Mr. Kischke said. "Admittedly, this is a modest increase which doesn't match inflation," he added.

A group called Consumers in the European Community, which represents all major British consumer bodies, said the farm ministers "must be living in cloud cuckoo land if they think this year's agreement will help tackle the problem of surpluses."

A group spokesman said: "It is nonsense to raise prices for food such as butter, milk, sugar, cereals and wine, which the community already overproduces. It simply means more overproduction, which does not help the consumer at all."

Farm Commissioner Paul Dalsager, who drafted the package, said at a news conference that he was delighted with the agreement.

"It's good news for the farmer, the consumer and the taxpayer," he said, adding that for the first time ministers had not bowed to pressure from powerful farm lobbies to hand out more.

Mr. Dalsager, backed by Britain and West Germany, had insisted throughout the months of negotiations that prices could not be raised further because the surpluses were threatening to make the community bankrupt.

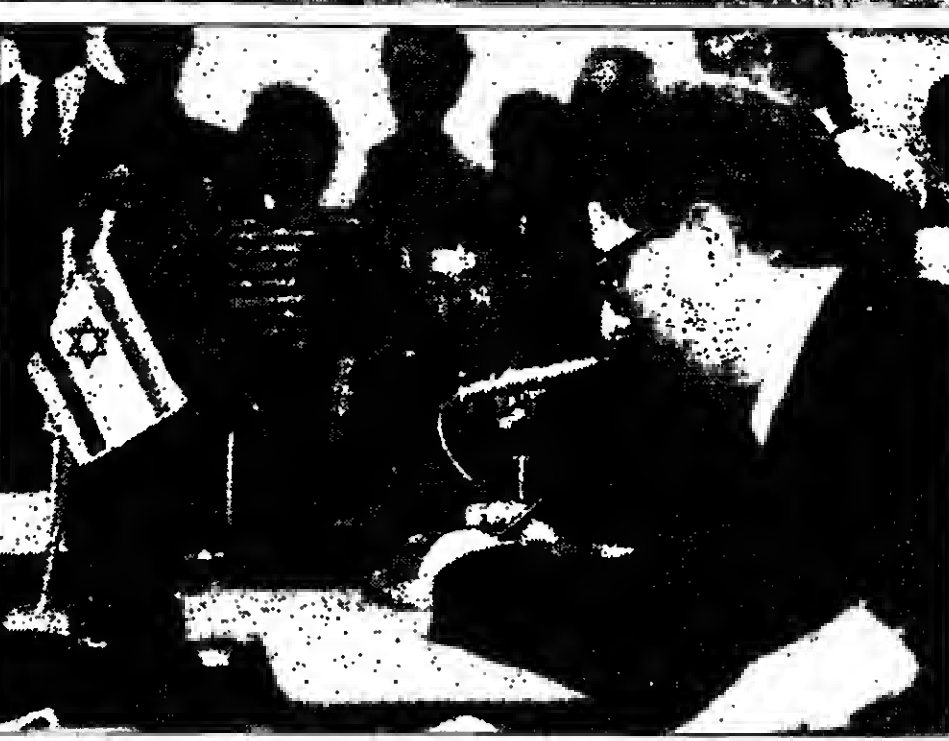
The 4.2-percent average price increase, less than half that handed out in 1982 and among the lowest for a decade, was nonetheless "fair and reasonable" for farmers, he said. For the community's 280 million consumers it will mean increases in food prices of less than 3 percent and will put only about 0.5 percent on the retail price index, he added.

Farm Minister Michel Rocard of France also said he was satisfied with the agreement. Mr. Rocard said that adjustments in the complex system used to translate unified community farm prices into community currencies meant that farmers in France, and several other countries, would, in fact, get more than the average increase.

"For French farmers it will mean price increases in 1983-84 from about 7.9 to 8 percent. ... The maximum possible we could negotiate," he said.

But François Guillaume, president of the National Federation of Farmers' Unions, said in a television interview, "French farmers cannot be satisfied with today's agreement."

Farmers in Belgium, Italy, Greece and Ireland will get increases ranging from 6.1 percent in Greece to 2.3 percent in Ireland. West German farmers, penalized by the strength of the deutsche mark, would get price rises of only 2 percent and Dutch farmers less than 4 percent.



Antoine Fattal, top, Lebanon's representative to the Lebanese peace talks, and David Kinche, the Israeli delegate, signing the Israeli troop withdrawal agreement Tuesday.

## Pact Puts Tight Limits on Lebanese Army Role in South

By David K. Shipler  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Lebanese-Israeli security agreement, signed in both countries Tuesday, places strict and detailed limits on the deployment of Lebanese military personnel and weapons in southern Lebanon.

Two Lebanese Army brigades can be stationed in the southern security zone with equipment they normally carry with them: 40 tanks, 18 towed 155mm artillery pieces, 39 mortars and 30 anti-tank weapons for each brigade. No anti-aircraft or ground-to-air missiles or no military radar that can search Israeli territory will be permitted.

A Joint Liaison Committee, in which the United States will participate along with Israel and Lebanon, is to be established to monitor the agreement as it is put into effect.

The accord was approved Monday by both the Israeli and Lebanese parliaments.

According to text of the agreement, which was made available for perusal Monday night, the accord lays the foundation for a close relationship between the Lebanese and Israeli armies.

Its security annex, for example, provides for "direct radio and telephone communications between the respective military commanders and their staffs in the immediate border region, as well as direct face-to-face consultations."

It also calls for "continuous communications between the southern command of the

Lebanese Navy and the Israeli Navy in order to exchange information concerning suspected vessels." In addition, Lebanese authorities are to give prior notice of any flights over the security zone.

The accord calls for the Israeli Army to withdraw within eight to 12 weeks after the agreement goes into effect, which is to take place only if Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization forces also leave Lebanon. After a withdrawal, Israeli personnel are to continue operating in southern Lebanon in a maximum of eight Joint Supervisory Teams, or joint patrols, and at two liaison centers to be established near Hasbaya and Mayfadun.

Although the agreement states, "Israeli personnel will be stationed in Israel when not engaged in activities in the centers," it also notes the centers will operate 24 hours a day. They are to be equipped with situation rooms, communications facilities and the like.

The joint patrols are to be under Lebanese command, but the accord also notes that the Lebanese commanding officer "will recognize the joint nature of the teams when making decisions in unforeseen situations during the conduct of the verification mission."

The patrols are to operate for two years, the text says, after which either party may terminate them with 90 days' notice.

The agreement gives United Nations forces a tightly restricted role for one year. A unit based near Sidon may, if requested by the Lebanese government, travel to the Palestinian refugee camps near Sidon and Tyre

for surveillance. All policing and security tasks, however, remain in the hands of the Lebanese Army.

The accord begins with a preamble similar in language to a peace treaty:

"Recognizing their right and obligation to live in peace with each other as well as with all states, within secure and recognized boundaries, having agreed to declare the termination of the state of war between them ... the state of war between Israel and Lebanon has been terminated and no longer exists."

The agreement calls for negotiations to begin within six months on the "movement of goods, products and persons" across the Israeli-Lebanese frontier. No mention is made of the interim situation, but Israeli officials have said the Lebanese have agreed verbally to a de facto open border.

The officials added that there will be a secret memorandum between Israel and the United States, and possibly one between the United States and Lebanon. These are expected to deal with intelligence and clandestine operations.

The status of Major Saad Haddad, who commands a militia along the Israeli border with the aid of Israeli weapons and training, has been left for a side memorandum and is not mentioned in the agreement.

The security provisions stem partly from Article 6, which pledges, "Each party will prevent entry into, deployment in, or passage through its territory, its air space and, subject to the right of innocent passage in

## Israel, Lebanon Sign Accord Providing for Withdrawal of Troops

By David K. Shipler  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel and Lebanon signed a security agreement Tuesday providing for the withdrawal of Israeli troops and a continuing Israeli involvement in policing southern Lebanon.

The agreement, which the United States endorsed as a witness, was a step less than a full peace treaty. But it represented the second Israeli success in recent years in concluding a formal document on peaceful relations with an Arab neighbor, lending it a symbolic weight much like the Israeli-Egyptian Camp David accords of 1978.

The signing, at two consecutive ceremonies in Lebanon and Israel, took place in a spirit of fragile accord, however, with no certainty that the volatile situation of Lebanon would allow the pact to be fulfilled. The choice of the sites for the ceremonies and the cautious remarks of the heads of the delegations testified to the potential for ultimate failure.

The agreement came nearly a year after Israel invaded Lebanese territory last June 6 to help install a pro-Western Lebanese government, to diminish Syrian influence there and to oust guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization from their military and political headquarters.

In the hope of consolidating these gains, Israel has made its troop withdrawal, and the agreement's implementation, contingent upon the withdrawal of PLO and Syrian forces from the north and east of Lebanon, where they remain in substantial numbers. The return of all Israelis held as prisoners of war and an accounting of Israeli missing in action are also prerequisites for an Israeli pullout.

Syria has vehemently denounced the accord and has pledged to

block it, although Western and Middle Eastern diplomats see some chance of an ultimate Syrian pullout if Damascus obtains a defense treaty with Lebanon, security arrangements at least as extensive as Israel's and generous financial grants from Saudi Arabia.

In the agreement and its annexes, Israel and Lebanon pledge "to live in peace with each other," "declare the termination of the state of war between them," define the border as inviolable, require each country to prevent the use of its territory by armed bands for attacks on the other and bar hostile propaganda against each other.

The accords establish a security region in southern Lebanon to be patrolled by Lebanese-Israeli teams, with two Lebanese Army brigades maintaining direct communications with Israeli Army officers.

A Joint Liaison Committee, including the United States as a participant, is to oversee implementation. Within that body, a Security Arrangements Committee is to deal with military matters.

Although the agreement does not establish diplomatic relations, it states that each country may, if it

wishes, set up a liaison office in the other, a device Israel sees as creating the embryo of an embassy. Within six months after an Israeli troop withdrawal, negotiations are to begin on normalizing the movement of goods and people across the Israeli-Lebanese frontier; the agreement says nothing about the interim, but Israeli officials are confident that it can remain relatively open, as it is now, at least to commerce.

The first signing ceremony was held Tuesday at Khaldeh, a seaside town just south of Beirut, where Syrian and Israeli forces fought a fierce tank battle during the Israeli drive to Beirut last summer. Then the delegations flew by helicopter to Krayat Shmoun, the Israeli border town that had lived for years under sporadic rocket and artillery attacks from PLO bases in southern Lebanon.

The agreement was signed in four languages — English, French, Hebrew and Arabic — by the men who had represented their countries in the five months of negotiations: Antoine Fattal of Lebanon and David Kinche, director general of Israel's Foreign Ministry. Morris Draper, an American special envoy who had participated in all the negotiations, signed as a witness.

The United States is reportedly committed to giving Israel a memorandum, which will be kept secret at Lebanese insistence, pledging U.S. efforts to bring about implementation of the agreement and expressing understanding of Israel's intention of remaining in Lebanon pending a Syrian pullout.

In brief remarks, the three representatives took note of the uncertain future and portrayed the agreement as but a first step. Mr. Draper praised the meshing of

## Shultz Trip Is Suggested By Gemayel

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — President Amin Gemayel has called on Secretary of State George P. Shultz to return to the Middle East as soon as possible to help negotiate a withdrawal of Syrian forces.

In an interview Monday on the eve of the signing of the Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal agreement, the Lebanese president made clear that he did not take Syria's refusal to withdraw as its final word and added that there was a general Washington could offer Damascus to help it change its mind.

Regarding the withdrawal of Syria's estimated 40,000 troops in Lebanon, which is a condition of the Israeli-Lebanese accord, Mr. Gemayel said the Lebanese acting alone would not be able to obtain a Syrian pullout.

"In this aspect, we need the full support of the United States," he said. "I think the Syrians have not closed the door with the United States. The U.S. government could convince the Syrians to withdraw. I think [Mr. Shultz] should come back. The Syrians are expecting a visit from Secretary Shultz. He left a good impression in Syria. They like him. I feel that he is sincere. I think that his presence here could be useful."

(In Washington, a senior State Department official said Monday that Mr. Shultz was inclined to stay away from the Middle East for the present and let the Arabs take the lead in negotiating troop withdrawals from Lebanon.)

Sitting in his large office at the Baabda Palace, Mr. Gemayel spoke in English about the next stage in the negotiating process. He was clearly buoyed by the unanimous support he had received Monday from parliament for his agreement with Israel. Both he and his foreign policy advisers radiated a sense of accomplishment that for the first time Lebanon was taking its destiny into its own hands and the rest of the Arab world was reacting to Lebanon, instead of vice versa.

His advisers expressed the fear, however, that Syria might retaliate for this independent approach by closing its border with Lebanon, thus choking off Lebanon's only overland route to the Arab hinterland.

The following were among the other points made by Mr. Gemayel during the interview:

• The withdrawal agreement between Israel and Lebanon is no more than that. Lebanon will never sign a separate peace treaty with Israel.

• A Soviet-Eastern dialogue on the Middle East peace process could be helpful now in gaining a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Moi Calls Elections for September in Kenya

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

NAIROBI — President Daniel Arap Moi, who earlier this month accused a government official of plotting against him with the aid of a foreign country, called Tuesday for an early general election in September.

The announcement that elections would be held 14 months earlier than scheduled followed days of mounting tension after Mr. Moi accused an unidentified cabinet minister of trying to replace him.

Mr. Moi announced the election at a closed meeting in Nairobi of the governing council of the Kenya African National Union, the country's only legal political party. The announcement was designed, Kenyan sources said, to calm political turmoil that has been Kenya's most profound since an attempted coup last August.

Mr. Moi repeated Tuesday his doubts about the loyalty of senior figures who he said were seeking assistance from their foreign masters to promote their excessive ambitions. He also criticized corruption and said the purpose of the September election was "to clean the system."

That comment seemed to indicate that Mr. Moi saw the elections as a means of purging the leadership of those he perceived as rivals and cementing his uncertain hold on power.

There had been speculation that



President Daniel Arap Moi waved to Kenyan party leaders as he left parliament Tuesday.

a takeover by an unidentified foreign country.

Both the timing and the substance of the affair have baffled Western diplomats whose countries have a major stake in Kenya's stability. Kenya is the West's main ally in a region stretching into central Africa and out toward the shipping lanes of the Indian Ocean.

Britain, the former colonial power, has close military, economic and political ties to Kenya, while the U.S. Navy and Air Force have landing rights here in a chain of

bases that runs through Somalia to Oman.

Mr. Njonjo is a member of the dominant Kikuyu tribe. Mr. Moi is from a minority tribe, the Kalenjin.

Some Kiknyus opposed Mr. Moi's rise to power in 1978 after the death of Kenya's first president, Jomo Kenyatta, who was a Kikuyu. Since then, Western diplomats said, Mr. Moi has been increasingly wary, and nervous of potential challenges from Kikuyu figures, who regard themselves as the nation's natural leaders.

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THURSDAY

■ The economy is the French government's greatest challenge: a Special Report.

## Stuttgart Summit Of EC Is Put Off

The Associated Press

PARIS — The European Community summit scheduled for June 6-7 in Stuttgart has been postponed until June 17-19 because of the British elections June 9, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said Tuesday. He said he had telephoned Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain on Monday.

Addressing a news conference in Paris at the end of the two-day French-West German summit meeting, Mr. Kohl said Mrs. Thatcher's participation in the EC summit was "indispensable."

There had been speculation that

Administrative and commercial assistance







## Pentagon Is Studying Small Mobile Missile To Survive First Strike

By Charles Mohr  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — On the warning of a nuclear attack, a group of low-flying vehicles would disperse with the small U.S. Midgetman intercontinental ballistic missile. In this conception, one of several under study by the Pentagon, the 50-ton, 16-wheel transporters would travel about 30 mph (50 kilometers an hour) on special tracks, and could reach 60 mph on good roads.

Before any hostile missiles exploded, the vehicles would stop and "squat," lowering themselves hydraulically so that a row of air chambers on the undercarriage touch the ground. A mechanism would create a powerful vacuum in the air chambers, not unlike that of a bathroom plunger, bonding the launchers to the ground.

Scientists estimate that a nuclear explosion equivalent to the force of a million tons of TNT three miles away might not be able to overturn the trucks. They would be the "hardest" launch vehicles available to withstand air pressures of 30 pounds per square inch before overturning. An ordinary commercial truck, by comparison, would tumble before one to two pounds per square inch.

As the radiation and debris from the explosions dissipated, the roof of the vehicle would open and two powerful mechanical arms would erect a small intercontinental nuclear missile, a bit more than 30 feet (10 meters) long and 3.5 feet in diameter. It would be able to reach heavily reinforced targets deep within the Soviet Union.

Midgetman would have a range of at least 6,000 miles and the power to lift a 1,100-pound (500-kilogram) payload including guidance system and a single warhead in the 400-kiloton range.

President Ronald Reagan promised Congress last week to make a major effort to develop and produce such a missile, but this is not yet a firm commitment to build it. On April 19 the President's Commission on Strategic Forces recommended the beginning of engineering design for such a missile leading to the beginning of full-scale development in 1987 and an initial operating capability in the early 1990s.

Most military experts tend to assume that a reliable, reasonably accurate and powerful small missile can be built, but skeptics wonder whether it will be much more survivable than the MX. Midgetman is likely to create problems of support, maintenance, cost and command that are nearly nonexistent with silo-based missiles.

"I don't think 'operability' problems makes a small mobile missile less desirable," said Brigadier General Gordon E. Fornell, director of

the air force MX office and involved in the small missile study. "It would be a very valuable tool in maintaining an overall strategic balance. And if both sides could be persuaded eventually to go to single warhead missiles, the significance, I think, would be immense."

It is theoretically possible to disperse the small mobile missile force on public highways and make it continuously mobile. This would be by far the most survivable basing of any land-based ICBM.

"However, you also metaphorically have the problem of yahoos coming up to kick the tires," added a congressional report. Because of such "public interface" problems, as the Pentagon calls them, and of political difficulties, planners now lean toward a system in which the missiles would be divided among six to 12 bases situated on the 17,000 square miles of land owned by the Defense and Energy Departments in the West.

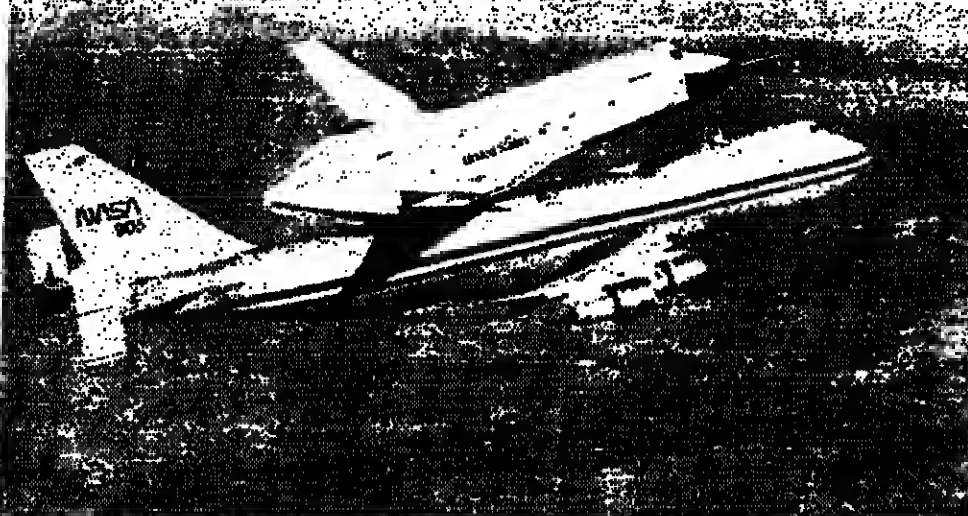
A Pentagon document estimates that 50,000 people would be needed to operate a fleet of 1,000 Midgetman and their transporters. The Congressional Budget Office put the cost of procuring such a force and operating it for 20 years at about \$107 billion in 1984 dollars.

An analysis by military experts in the Congressional Budget Office said the air force is assuming that about 60 percent of the force should be expected to survive a Soviet attack. Whether this is true and what exactly is meant by sufficient warning is not clear. General Fornell said sufficient means "adequate time to do the launch functions."

Soviet satellites would presumably locate the Midgetman garrisons. Instead of trying to target individual missiles, as in the case of silos, Soviet planners would be expected to prepare barrage attacks, in which there would be a pattern of air explosions.

The chances of Soviet success would depend in part on whether the United States had several days or many hours of strategic warning or whether there was a surprise attack. Senior U.S. military officers have consistently told Congress they believe a "bolt from the blue" is the least likely possibility.

Former Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, a nuclear weapons laboratory physicist, has said that a small missile force could be destroyed by barrage unless the total number of Soviet warheads was constrained by an arms control agreement. Another weapons specialist, who asked not to be named, said that if the dash-on-warning deployment of military bases was used, Midgetman would be only marginally more survivable than the MX in silos, "or not very survivable."



The U.S. space shuttle Enterprise carried by a 747 jet during a 1977 test flight.

## U.S. Wants Touring Space Shuttle To Be Flown Over Paris in June

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The U.S. space shuttle Enterprise, which begins a tour of West European capitals Friday, may run into political flak from the French government because of an unusual request — to fly the craft over Paris.

The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration hopes to obtain permission to fly the Enterprise — attached to a modified Boeing 747 — over the River Seine near the center of Paris to coincide with a June 1 meeting between NASA Administrator James M. Beggs and Erik Quistgaard, director-general of the European Space Agency.

"It is a definite possibility and would certainly provide the shuttle maximum exposure," said a U.S. diplomatic official, emphasizing that the basic idea remains to display the vehicle at the Paris air show May 26 through June 5 at Le Bourget Airport.

For security reasons, flying planes over Paris is strictly forbidden. But exceptions have been made for French military aircraft, on Bastille Day, for example. Officials of the two space agencies said they hoped an exception would also be made in the case of the NASA request, which the European

agency is considering supporting.

"We were amused at the idea at first, but now we think that there could be great public relations fallout for our space industries, while drawing attention to the cooperation between our agencies," said a senior official of the European agency.

French government officials said Tuesday that, while they favored the basic idea of demonstrating the Enterprise at Le Bourget, they doubted that NASA would get permission for a flight over the city.

"We would question not only the security aspects, but the idea of providing spectacular publicity for the U.S. shuttle is asking a lot," an official said, "particularly since it competes directly with our launchers Ariane.... Why draw attention to it?"

In announcing the European tour, as part of an aggressive marketing effort by NASA for shuttle services, Mr. Beggs said the Enterprise, which was used as a test vehicle in 1977, would be flown from Paris to London and then Ottawa before returning to the United States. The craft is scheduled to arrive at the Bonn-Cologne airport Friday.

Mr. Beggs said the Enterprise would be "the keystone" of the U.S. aerospace exhibit at the air

show, which is expected to draw potential customers planning to launch satellites and assessing not only NASA launch services but those of the European Ariane as well.

"Indeed, this may not be the best time to be promoting the competition, particularly in light of the latest delay in our own launching schedule," said a French aerospace industry executive. He was referring to Monday's announcement by the European agency that Ariane's sixth launch had been postponed for the third time, to around the middle of June. It had originally been scheduled for June 3.

Agency officials said Tuesday that, while all the preparations for the launch were ready at France's space center near Kourou, French Guiana, technicians wanted to "ensure trouble-free operation" after the previous Ariane crashed into the Atlantic Ocean shortly after takeoff Sept. 10. The mechanical failure in the turbopump of the rocket's third stage that caused the crash has been corrected, agency officials said. Of the five launches since Dec. 24, 1979, three have succeeded.

The final date for the launch be announced after a final review by European space authorities May 31, the agency said.

## U.S. to Rent Launching Pads, Sell Rocket Parts to Private Ventures

By Philip J. Hilt  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has decided to rent launching pads and sell government rocket parts to private companies to help get commercial space ventures off the ground.

The president's directive, announced Monday, would allow private firms to buy parts and government-owned plans for rockets at cost, as well as pay for the use of government launch pads, equipment and engineers. The plan does not envision that entire rockets would be sold.

Delta, Atlas and Titan rockets — called expendable launch vehicles, or ELVs, because they can be used only once — have been sending up government and private payloads for years. The government decided a decade ago to phase them out in favor of reusable space shuttles.

Contracts with the companies that build ELVs are coming to an end, and the rockets' launch pads at Cape Canaveral were due to be

shut down. Turning over the rockets and launch pads to private companies would "offer a domestic backup for the shuttle at essentially no cost to the U.S. government," the White House said in announcing Mr. Reagan's decision.

"The private sector would assume all costs of ELV production now borne by the U.S. government," the announcement said. "There would also be a market for U.S. government facilities and equipment that would otherwise be underutilized or no longer required."

"In summary, partnership between the U.S. private sector and the U.S. government will strengthen the U.S. space launch capability, develop a major new industry, contribute favorably to the U.S. economy and maintain U.S. leadership in space transportation."

Pleas from several private companies prompted the action, said Isaac Gilliam of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's office of space policy. He said the

companies wanted a chance to launch rockets to compete with the space shuttle and the European Space Agency's Ariane rocket.

Gilbert Rye, staff officer for the National Security Council, said the plan could save the government the money it would take to close facilities and might prevent layoffs. For the companies, it could save start-up costs and allow them to buy some spare parts instead of manufacturing them, he said.

The companies believe that there is a strong market for putting satellites in space and that the Ariane system may get an edge. Companies that want to launch satellites are looking passage on both the U.S. shuttle and Ariane in case a launch is delayed. A delay could cost a company millions of dollars a month.

The new ventures would mean more competition for the shuttle, but NASA and State Department groups that studied the subject "concluded that competition would be healthy for the shuttle, to help keep it on schedule," said Mr. Rye.

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## Reagan Condemns U.S. Deficits, Rejects Higher Taxes as Solution

United Press International  
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, under pressure to break a deadlock in Congress, has described huge budget deficits as "one of the most alarming dangers to our republic," but said they must not be cut with the higher taxes advocated by his critics.

In a speech Monday to the National Association of Home Builders, Mr. Reagan indirectly rebuffed charges leveled against him of a lack of involvement in the budget process and drew the line against proposals that tax increases be used to reduce the deficit.

"Yes, the deficit doctors have their scalps out all right, but they're not poised over the budget," Mr. Reagan said. "That's as fat as ever and getting fatter. What they're ready to operate on is your wallet."

The speech marked Mr. Reagan's most forceful statement in weeks on the budget and followed the collapse last week of efforts in the Republican-controlled Senate to pass a budget resolution for the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1.

All of the budget plans under consideration, including one approved by the House, would use higher taxes to restrain annual deficits projected to remain around \$200 billion over the next few years.

Mr. Reagan, under new pressure to take a stronger personal role in breaking a deadlock on Capitol Hill, did not rule out any new taxes, but warned they "are not the answer to our problem."

"The root cause of deficits is runaway government," Mr. Reagan said. "Yet most of the deficit reduction proposals I've seen would simply raise taxes and balloon spending."

In the face of congressional criticism, however, he took new aim at "these intolerable budget deficits" and called on Congress to "join in a bipartisan effort to cut irresponsible spending."

"There's a lot of meaning about deficits up on Capitol Hill — a lot of confusing talk about where they come from and even some argument about how important they are," Mr. Reagan said. "Let there be no mistake about it. Deficits do matter. Deficit spending represents one of the most alarming dangers to our republic and the prosperity of our people."

He insisted the budget fight is not a partisan issue and called on Congress to "summon the discipline needed to rein in the budget monster" and thereby pave the way for a "hale and hearty recovery."

Before Mr. Reagan spoke to the home builders, his spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, took sharp issue with contentions made by several members of Congress, including Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, the influential chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, that Mr. Reagan was sitting on the sidelines in the budget debate.

In veiled criticism Sunday, Senator Dole called on Mr. Reagan "to become a participant in the budget process" and said that "even though it's a congressional discipline, it's not a spectator sport."

Mr. Speakes said he did not like the tone of news accounts carrying the criticism from Senator Dole and others and insisted that Mr. Reagan "has been actively involved."

Windstorm Hits Berlin  
BERLIN — A storm with winds up to 110 miles an hour (176 kilometers an hour) struck Berlin on Monday night, ripping down trees and damaging roofs and chimneys. No injuries were reported. The official East German press agency, ADN, said damage in East Berlin was considerable, with 135 trees downed and city trams halted while lines were cleared of fallen branches.

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**TUNNEL BLOCKED IN ALPS** — Part of the entrance to the Mont Blanc tunnel in Chamonix, France, was obstructed after an avalanche on Monday. Several cars were buried under the snow and one person was injured.



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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## MX Bargain Is a Snare

Congress is buying a dangerous deal if it unblocks funds for the MX missile in return for President Ronald Reagan's vague promises about new arms control and weapons policies.

Mr. Reagan and the Air Force are very clear about the end of the bargain: They want the MX to match the counter-attack capability of the biggest Soviet missiles. Testing and production of the 10-warhead U.S. missile would soon begin, looking toward its deployment in existing silos starting in 1985. But the administration is disingenuously unclear about when the congressional objective of strategic stability would be achieved — if at all.

Mr. Reagan would take a decade to develop a new mobile Midgetman missile, and only to supplement rather than replace the MX. As for the promised new arms control proposals, they are already hedged with qualifications. Even if eventually plausible, they would require three to five years of negotiation.

As now envisioned, the MX would be a doubly dangerous weapon. By threatening the Soviet Union's land-based missiles from vulnerable silos, it would practically invite pre-emptive attack in a crisis. And by concentrating so many warheads on each launcher, it would be a lucrative target for a Soviet first strike.

One already audible Pentagon answer for this new instability is to shift to a "launch-under-attack" strategy. But that would greatly increase the danger of accidental war. The shorter the time for human or mechanical verifications of an attack, the greater the risk of a mindless response. False alarms have occurred. The idea that the nation would commit itself to a defense that deprives it of time to take the measure of any alarm is grotesque.

The MX remains a weapon in search of a function. It is not a worthy instrument of compromise, either in our own politics or in negotiations with Moscow. Congress should finally muster the courage to say no.

Ironically, the MX has found a new life in a report that ably recognized its dangers and inadequacies. That report, from a commission headed by General Brent Scowcroft, highlighted the instabilities of multi-warhead weapons.

It urged a major shift to mobile, single-warhead missiles. It also urged corresponding changes in arms control objectives, to obtain limits on the numbers of warheads instead of steep reductions in the numbers of missiles.

But in a weakly argued political gesture to the administration, the report went on to recommend some MX deployment. It said this could demonstrate national "will" and gain a bargaining chip for negotiations. The White House quickly accepted the report, more for its backhanded MX endorsement than for its persuasive warnings about the direction of Mr. Reagan's arms policies so far.

To appease its critics further, the administration also pretends to accept the Nunn-Cohen "build-down" idea, which 45 senators endorse. The idea is to hasten the shift to single-warhead missiles through a Soviet-American agreement that would require each side to retire two older warheads for every new one deployed. But if Mr. Reagan really buys the idea, his deployment of 100 MXs with 1,000 warheads would require retiring 2,000 of the United States' 2,100 Minuteman warheads. Who is kidding whom?

There is no demonstration of national will in a demonstration of illogic. If the problem is the potential vulnerability of the existing Minuteman silos, there is no gain in stuffing a more lethal missile into the same holes. The answer to that problem is a more survivable land-based missile that affords ample time before firing in a crisis. Urgent development of a mobile Midgetman could make it available in this decade instead of next.

If the problem is acquiring a heavier missile for bargaining, the better answer would be speeding up development of the Trident-2 submarine-based missile. It, too, would threaten Soviet silos and could be available only a year or two later than the MX — and without the vulnerabilities of the MX.

As now proposed, the MX answers neither problem. Congress has been wise to resist it all these years. There is now authoritative support for rejecting the weapon altogether.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Negotiation Works

The governments of Lebanon and Israel have now approved the withdrawal agreement, which, as the release of the text makes clear, is much more than a withdrawal agreement. It ends the formal state of war between the two states and bids to shift their relations toward something approaching a normal definition of peace. The terms give Israel rights that a stronger negotiating partner would not have stomached. But Lebanese authorities saw in those terms the only available way to start their country's return to national integrity. They made, we think, a mature choice.

Syria wants that it will do "all in its power" to block the agreement. Think of it: Syria opposes an agreement that a second country, a friendly one at that, has made with a third country — even though the agreement would move Israeli troops out of Lebanon and thereby remove the imminent threat those troops now pose to Damascus. Very soon the Lebanese can be expected to ask Syrian troops also to withdraw; it takes Syrian withdrawal to put the new agreement into motion. A Syrian refusal would transform Syria's troops from formally invited "peacekeepers" — their status since the mid-1970s — to unwanted and unauthorized occupiers.

Not without reason, the Syrians fear that just as Israel took Egypt out of the battle at Camp David, so now it has taken out Leba-

non. The new step tends to isolate Damascus not only militarily but diplomatically. Do the Syrians see how ironic and grave are the consequences? Yet while Lebanon is regaining what it can of its sovereignty, Syria is accepting deeper inroads into its. In its rage and anxiety at Lebanon's pact with Israel, Damascus has made its own devil's pact with a foreign power, handing over to the Soviet Union large defense responsibilities and even control over parts of its territory. For what? Does President Hafez al-Assad really think the Kremlin can get for Syria one inch of the Golan or one bit of satisfaction for the Palestinians? Does he think the Kremlin has no designs of its own?

For the second time in its two chances so far, Israel has made an Arab neighbor an offer it could not refuse. The record could not be plainer that gains in the Middle East come only through negotiation. The point has evidently not been lost on Jordan, which, though it has been unable to bring itself to the table, has endorsed the Lebanon-Israel accord. So has Egypt, the Arab stalwart. The private sympathies if not the public voices of all but the rejectionist Arabs seem to be behind the new agreement. Partisans of peace, rather than pecking at the flaws in a necessarily imperfect text, should be encouraging Syria, and Jordan and the Palestinians, to take their turn.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Ruckelshaus' Job

If [William] Ruckelshaus can convince the country that he and the [Environmental Protection Agency] once again share the national commitment to clean air and clean water, it may be possible to end the dogfighting, break the stalemate over the Clean Air Act and give us, in that area and others, what most Americans really want: effective environmental protection without being strangled by regulation.

—The Milwaukee Journal

### The Freeze Vote

The temptation is to say that House passage of a modified nuclear freeze resolution was simply irrelevant.

It became clear during the House debate that the original resolution could be interpreted to mean almost anything anyone wanted it to mean. Among its supporters there was disagreement over what the resolution implied about arms reductions, upgrading of existing weapons, and whether the freeze should apply

to delivery systems as well as the weapons themselves.

When the amended resolution passed, both sides claimed victory, suggesting that the resolution will could be interpreted to mean almost anything anyone wanted it to mean.

Consider also that the resolution is unlikely to pass the Senate and that President Reagan will ignore it.

But the grass-roots movement that brought the issue to the House floor still matters. It is a movement large and diverse enough to command the attention of politicians at almost every point on the hawk-to-dove spectrum. It is based on a couple of simple concepts that have gotten lost over the years.

• The arms race must stop before it can be reversed.

• The arms race won't stop as long as either side insists on being allowed to "catch up" for neither side will accept the other's definition of equivalence.

—The Observer, Charlotte, North Carolina

## FROM OUR MAY 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: U.S. Market Improves

LONDON — An old saying on the Stock Exchange is: "after three days' rise, a relapse." Although this has happened, it is not considered to mean very much, or to be the cause of any fresh discouragement, for since the last settlement the tone on the Stock Exchange has improved, notwithstanding the wretched weather, which is beginning to affect the harvest prospects. The cheery feeling with which last week terminated, and which was in evidence at the beginning of this week, was accompanied by an increase in activity. It is recognized that the distrust in the United States is fast disappearing and that as soon as confidence is fully restored, the demand for gold will again increase.

### 1933: Hitler Opposes War

BERLIN — With thunderous applause roaring down on him, Chancellor Adolf Hitler [yesterday] before the Reichstag laid down Germany's claim to equality of rights and pledged the nation to strive to its utmost to prevent "the folly of war." While disarmament for all, or equality in armaments, was his objective thesis, he warmly welcomed the general proposals of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and asserted that the interest of the United States in the European political situation came as a relief to all working in the cause of peace. He declared that for Germany to continue to be a member of the League of Nations, as a disqualified and reproved nation, would be exceedingly difficult.

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## Summit Will Offer a Real Opportunity

By James D. Robinson

WASHINGTON — International summits are dismissed by some as frivolous media events. I do not see it that way. The May 28-30 gathering of leaders of seven major industrial nations in Williamsburg, Virginia, offers an excellent opportunity to tackle major problems facing the Western economic system. Foremost among them is re-establishing

the link between trade and monetary policies that was recognized at Bretton Woods by the founders of our economic system.

Dark storm clouds, however, already are gathering over the summit. This threatens to have a negative effect not only on companies doing

business internationally but also on those concerned with jobs in the United States. The same is true for all countries around the world.

Let's face it: the embryonic economic recovery is still in an extremely delicate stage of gestation. It could be choked off entirely if the leaders

of North America, Western Europe and Japan fail to create the proper environment.

We are all familiar with the major issues. The world trading system faces its most serious challenge since the grim days of the Depression. Protectionist steps have been taken against everything from motorcycles to videotape recorders. Governments that officially support a liberal international trading system have been forced by unemployment and other domestic pressures to close markets. International trade is shrinking for the first time since World War II.

Imbalance and volatility in exchange rates are exacerbating our problems. The high value of the U.S. dollar, for example, makes foreign imports cheaper and helps spark cries for protection. A strong U.S. dollar also drives up the real cost of oil imported by U.S. trading partners, encouraging them to impose protectionist measures against "nonessential" imports. In addition, sharp fluctuations in exchange rates and their sheer unpredictability serve as disincentives for international trade and investment projects by the private sector.

Third World countries such as Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Nigeria owe billions of dollars to Western banks and have been forced to adopt severe austerity moves, sharply limiting their purchase of foreign goods. That dries up markets for American, Japanese and European goods and services, hamstringing the Western economy's recovery. It also provokes retaliatory steps that make it more difficult for developing countries to find markets for their goods. The end result is that they have even greater difficulty servicing their debts.

So it is obvious the issues of trade and finance are inextricably linked. Logic, therefore, would dictate that these problems be treated in an integrated fashion. If you have a critically ill patient, it makes no sense to have one doctor taking the pulse and another checking the reflexes, particularly if they are not willing to share their findings.

There are institutional barriers to the kind of consultations that are necessary. Governments have separate trade and finance ministries, who tend to meet in separate places and at separate times. Another barrier is the structure of the summits themselves. It is absurd to expect seven leaders to sit down for three days under the full glare of the television cameras and find the needed solutions. Consultation among governments must be integrated, and it must be a continuing process.

Several top U.S. officials, to their credit, have recognized the vital need to revive the spirit of Bretton Woods and foster such a consultation process. This could lead to major progress at Williamsburg.

But resistance to this approach is mounting from some quarters within the Reagan administration and from some of the United States' trading partners. The Bretton Woods conception of an economic system, which resulted in unprecedented prosperity, is endangered.

Opponents of an integrated approach often do not recognize that actions taken — or not taken — on the domestic U.S. economy such as the budget deficit have an impact on the struggle of the dollar abroad. They also believe the forces already at work in the world economy must be allowed to play themselves out and that the United States must not intervene in currency markets.

Fundamental market trends, of course, cannot be reversed by governmental intervention. But we can try to soften their impact. One major step toward doing that would be a full discussion of coordinated but limited currency intervention to calm the gyrations in foreign exchange markets and of appropriate coordination of interest rates.

So at a time when our multinational institutions face unprecedented strains, we must begin identifying the middle ground. The failure to recognize the link between trade and finance issues could have an effect tantamount to enacting a Smoot-Hawley bill, the legislation that sparked the trade war of the 1930s. It prevents the central problems from being effectively addressed, and it could propel us into a sharply downward economic spiral.

We are confronted with a basic choice: whether to follow through on the vision of Bretton Woods and create a truly international economy, a world economy, or retreat into inflexible positions and hunker down for the storm. It is time for the United States to display vision, leadership and courage. We have a "moon-shot" opportunity — now. The Western economic system looks to Williamsburg for effective and critically needed leadership.

The writer is chairman and chief executive officer of the American Express Co.; he also serves as chairman of the Services Policy Committee, which advises the U.S. trade representative and the secretary of commerce. He contributed this commentary to The Washington Post.

## Real Détente Eludes China And Russia

By Jiri Valenta

WASHINGTON — What is the truth behind recent rumors of a so-called Chinese-Soviet détente? In the last few years, there has been a modest revival of contacts between the Soviet Union and China in the scientific, cultural and economic realms. In fact, however, there is no real evidence to support Russian leads to American writers about "substantial détente" with China.

According to Chinese officials, Moscow is trying to play its own "China card" and real rapprochement between the two countries is nowhere in sight.

Soviet efforts to exploit the recent cooling of American-Chinese relations have borne little fruit so far. Why does Beijing mistrust Moscow? Above all the Chinese fear Soviet expansionist ambitions in Asia. The "Cuba of the Orient," as the Chinese call Vietnam, is an almost insurmountable obstacle to Chinese-Soviet rapprochement.

To the Chinese, Vietnamese domination of Southeast Asia would be impossible without Soviet economic aid (estimated by the Chinese at \$5 million per day) and political and military backing.

Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia and its struggle against the Chinese-backed guerrillas there are viewed by the Chinese as direct threats to their national security. So are Vietnam's penetration of Laos and its intrusion into Thailand. The Russians' use of Vietnamese naval and air facilities at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang is perceived as the first step toward dominating the strategic Strait of Malacca.

The Chinese believe that the Soviet strategy in Vietnam and Afghanistan is designed to encircle China. And recent clashes on the Chinese-Vietnamese border, the worst since the war of 1979, may cause relations to deteriorate further — notwithstanding the Chinese agreement to open a diplomatic dialogue with an eager Kremlin suitor.

Outside China, Yuri V. Andropov's rise to power is often seen as an opportunity for Chinese-Soviet détente. True, Mr. Andropov made significant overtures toward China even at Leonid I. Brezhnev's funeral, and since then Chinese Soviet watchers have been preoccupied with Mr. Andropov's intentions. Although the Chinese perceive him as "reconcilable," they see him as a dangerous hardliner whose policies are shaped largely by his KGB experiences.

Mr. Andropov's attempt to normalize relations with China is explained in Beijing as a change in tactics, not strategy.

Chinese skepticism concerning rapprochement with the Soviet Union should not lead American policymakers to a comfortable assumption that the United States has a special relationship with China.

Today, American-Chinese relations are the worst they have been in a decade — despite China's favorable perceptions of the Reagan administration and its mistrust of the Soviet Union. Chinese experts' assessment of Soviet intentions is not unlike the administration's assessment, and they seem pleased that the administration has been taking what they call "more energetic measures" than its predecessor did to contain Soviet expansionism.

Indeed, the Chinese believe that Mr. Reagan's policies helped forestall a Soviet invasion of Poland. They praise the administration's military buildup and its tough stand in arms-control negotiations — particularly the refusal to accept a transfer of Soviet SS-20s missiles to Soviet Asia, where they could be used to put pressure on Japan and China. Beijing also praises American military aid to Thailand.

At the same time the Chinese are critical of "vacillation" in the United States' hard-line stance toward the Soviet Union. They suspect Mr. Reagan's "passive diplomacy" toward China and his "anti-Communist emotion" — and they blame this attitude for his failure to build a "strategic consensus" for ending "the polar bear."

Yet, in spite of their criticism, some Chinese experts privately view Mr. Reagan as the most qualified presidential candidate for 1984 — possibly the only one capable of curbing Soviet imperial ambitions. They hint that genuine diplomatic rapprochement might come through a summit meeting with Deng Xiaoping — would help to overcome disputes and rebuild, if not a "strategic consensus," a stable, friendly relationship between China and the United States.

The author, a fellow in residence in the international security program at the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Studies, is a senior research fellow at the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, just returned from three weeks in China. He contributed this commentary to The New York Times.



## Mexico Is Failing to Communicate

By David R. Ayon

LOS ANGELES — U.S.-Mexican relations have been strained by a worsening foreign-policy conflict in Central America. Both sides are to blame for this — the United States for disregarding Mexico's legitimate security interests, Mexico for failing to make its concerns better known — even to its own people.

Mexico has been unfairly accused of a lack of realism and of neglecting the security threat developing on its southern border and the danger of Nicaragua's possible alignment with the Soviet Union. On the contrary, Mexico is deeply concerned about the tensions along its border with Guatemala, a country with which it has maintained scrupulously correct relations. Furthermore, Mexico has made many friendly attempts over the last 3½ years to keep Nicaragua from playing the Soviet card. Mexico now is involved in what is at least its third major diplomatic effort in two years to prevent the outbreak of a regional war in Central America.

Finally, Mexico has recently expanded and modernized its army and air force and has demonstrated its capacity to protect vital resources in the border state of Chiapas and to keep Guatemalan rebels out of the region. But Mexican security concerns and policy are very different from those of the United States. Mexico has four clear objectives in Central America — stopping U.S. pressure and attacks on Nicaragua, blocking renewed military assistance to Guatemala, preventing a regional war and preventing direct U.S. military intervention.

Nicaragua — As Mexico sees it, the United States is pressuring Nicaragua to choose sides finally and openly in a renewed Cold War. It is no surprise to Mexico that the United States is pressuring other countries of the region to line up on its side. Although it genuinely wants to keep Nicaragua from joining the Soviet camp, Mexico will not be a party to coercion of a friendly regime. A lot of noise and objections to U.S. Cold War initiatives have been a cornerstone of Mexican foreign policy for 35 years. Mexico has made it clear that it would not compromise on the issue of U.S. intervention in Latin America in order to participate in a campaign to contain communism. Mexico would most like to see a truly neutralized and independent Nicaragua, but even a Cuban-style government would be preferable to a U.S.-installed regime.

GUATEMALA — The Reagan administration wants to renew officially arms aid to Guatemala. Mexico can be counted on to oppose that even more strongly than it has opposed U.S. military aid to El Salvador. Mexico's southern border is not militarized, but the situation there is extremely tense. The Guatemalan military is surely the most unpredictable and destructive force in the area, and the stronger it becomes, the less secure Mexico feels. Despite its greater size, Mexico cannot afford to militarize a line traced through 1,000 kilometers (620 miles) of remote jungles and mountains.

REGIONAL WAR — Mexico can live with, and even welcome, revolutions, but it has no stomach and little capacity for war. If war were to break out, Mexican influ-

ence in the region would practically evaporate and the Mexican government would be presented with an unprecedented international crisis. If Guatemala were to enter a Central American war, Mexico might find itself pulled into it. It is inconceivable that Mexico could stand by passively while Guatemala intervened in El Salvador or joined in a war against Nicaragua. Under such circumstances, the Mexican government undoubtedly would break relations with Guatemala and cut off oil shipments. Mexico would be forced to take appropriate military measures to protect its oil transfers and other commercial connections to Nicaragua. Even those minimal steps could possibly lead to a confrontation with Guatemala, the United States or both.

U.S. INTERVENTION — To Mexicans, direct U.S. military intervention is the ghastliest prospect of all. Although such a risky adventure does not seem likely, Mexico cannot afford to be complacent. U.S. intervention in El Salvador would probably bring with it new and more dangerous attacks on Nicaragua and major arms aid for Guatemala, and lead to a regionalization of the conflict. In short, U.S. intervention would mark a complete failure of Mexican policy in Central America. For that reason, especially, Mexico has demanded a negotiated settlement to the Salvadoran civil war.

Although Mexico's national-security objectives can be understood by any careful observer of its behavior in the Central American crisis, Mexico has made little effort to dispel its image as a romantic and pseudo-revolutionary factor in the region.

President Miguel de la Madrid is the first Mexican leader who has publicly justified his Central American policy in terms of Mexican security and national interests. Those concepts are standard to statecraft everywhere, but they are novel to public political discourse in Mexico, where foreign policy is largely carried out in semi-secrecy.

In the United States, by contrast, the making of foreign policy is a highly politicized and increasingly partisan process. The Mexicans do not seem to have realized that they must turn to Congress, the opposition party and the U.S. media if they find the administration unsympathetic to Mexican interests and concerns.

The Reagan administration will commit a colossal error if it chooses to back repressive governments in tiny Central American countries at the expense of alienating and perhaps even destabilizing its third largest trading partner and its biggest supplier of imported oil. But the Mexican leadership will share responsibility for such a tragedy if it fails to communicate adequately its concerns and motives to both the U.S. and Mexican publics and to the rest of the world.

The author is a visiting research fellow at the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies of the University of California, San Diego. He contributed this commentary to the Los Angeles Times.

## Are Crime, Unemployment Linked?

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — The recent announcement that crime declined in 1982 while unemployment rose constitutes one of those massive, unexpected assaults on conventional wisdom that prompts a reconsideration of how society functions.

The direct connection between unemployment and crime seems so plausible that few of us give it much thought. Yet, on reflection, reality turns intuition on its head.

To believe that the unemployment rate drives the crime rate, you have to accept the idea that crime and work are essentially similar activities. Without work, people become potential criminals. They have to have some way of supporting themselves, so they turn to crime.

This logic ignores the reality that, over the past half century society has created a huge support system designed to assure that unemployment does not lead instantly to destitution. The prevailing wisdom obscures the nature of both unemployment and crime. It insults most of the unemployed by assuming they could slip easily into crime, and might be justified, because society has failed to provide them a job. Likewise, it subtly condones and simplifies the sources of rising criminality.

None of this denies a link between crime and unemployment. However, at best, the connection is weak, obscure and complicated.

In contrast to the 1930s, the suffering associated with today's unemployment is more psychological than physical. If you visit Flint, Michigan, where unemployment is about 20 percent, you do not find the Depression's soup lines or shanty towns. An outworker jobless since late 1978 says he and his family are coping. They have welfare, food stamps and a garden. But what embitters him is the inability to find work and the irritations and humiliations of the welfare system.

To think that such people resort to

prisons were overwhelmed by the Baby Boom.

Albert Reiss Jr. of Yale argues that other changes in life styles also encouraged crimes: The rise in the number of working wives meant more homes were unoccupied and vulnerable during the day.

Mr. Wilson thinks the basic causes lie deeper. The morality of the mid-20th century exalts individual choice and disparages the Victorian self-restraint that imposed informal, communal controls over crime.

A dilemma results. "The factors that most directly influence crime — family structure, moral development, the level of personal freedom — are the very things we cannot easily change or, for persuasive reasons, do not wish to change," Mr. Wilson wrote recently in Public Interest. Police work and the court system are less effective, but they become "more important as informal social control becomes less important," he wrote.

National Journal

## Politics or Humor

If there is anything worse than a politician trying to be funny, it's a humorist playing the politician. Any resemblance to Art Buchwald is purely coincidental.

FREDERICK SANDS, Geneva

## 'Moral Black Eye'

Regarding "Key Reagan Advisers Got Laser Firm Stock" (HT, April 29):

I am shocked and bitter that men with stature and influence in the Reagan administration are gaining, and stand to gain, high profits from the president's military proposals of lasers or anything else. Doesn't the

president of the United States ask them questions? The entire crew has a moral black eye.

PATRICIA EDEN, Lausanne, Switzerland

## Women's Security

Regarding "In Men's Defense" (HT, April 29):

Al Michaels says that males have created societies where women can go about their business in relative security. Where?

Man has opted out of face-to-face combat, threatening instead the women and children at home. They are not even given deep underground shelters; they do incorporate them in public offices that are predominantly male. Men are not even, in this vi-

cious age, ensuring the survival of human beings, as without women's services for nine months babies cannot be developed.

Women develop the caring instinct at menstruation. However, they lose it at menopause, so we get belligerent women leaders who are as warlike as the men. Men are founders of religions, etc., because they cannot tolerate what their elders have taught them. They will always change simply for change's sake.

Feminism might have brought this about with the hectoring by those masculine females who believe they can manage without men. It suggests that men are easily brainwashed by the media.

ALICE MCCOLL, Sussex



# 'French Immersion' Brightens Canadian Bilingual Education Picture

By Michael T. Kaufman  
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — Every school-day morning Sarah Wright, who is 9, and her brother, David, 7, leave their English-speaking home here to go to a public school where they spend the next six hours learning, thinking and talking in French.

They are among more than 100,000 English-speaking Canadian children involved in French immersion programs, the most successful of the many initiatives taken to foster bilingualism in this country, where French and English have been legally equal official languages since 1969.

In fact, English dominates everywhere but in Quebec. A census analysis issued two weeks ago shows that despite 14 years of federal commitment to advance French, the number of bilingual people has grown by just 800,000 in the last decade. According to another recent study, the number of people using French in homes outside Quebec actually fell by 5 percent between 1971 and 1981.

Of the 24 million Canadians, only 3.7 million claim knowledge of both French and English. Of this group, 2.2 million are people whose mother tongue is French, while only slightly more than a million from English-speaking backgrounds speak French. According to the

1982 census, English was the home language of 16,425,905 people, while French was the main language of 5,923,020.

Quebec's minister of cultural minorities, Gerald Godin, pointed to the census figures as proof that federal programs to advance the use of French are failures.

In Ottawa, Canada's commissioner of official languages, Max P. Valden, who is charged with monitoring policies intended to encourage bilingualism, noted in his last annual report that because language reform was a minority problem, support for it among the majority was often tepid.

In the Canadian context, "official language minorities" means French speakers outside of Quebec and English speakers in Quebec. Mr. Valden's report was, like the census and all other public documents, issued in both English and French.

Such publication is just one of the costly steps taken to stimulate bilingualism.

There are laws requiring goods sold in Canada to be labeled in both languages, and these are so assiduously obeyed that bottles of soda water are marked "Club Soda Club," with the adjective on both sides of the noun to accommodate both languages. Similarly, tags showing the size of clothing bear the mark "M-M," with one "M" standing for "medium" and the other

for "moyen." There are television and radio programs in both languages in all parts of the country. Airlines and airports are bilingual, as are road markers on all national highways.

While the effect of all this has been modest, the total immersion program, now 15 years old, is being praised as a tremendous success by parents, educators and supporters of bilingualism. Unlike bilingual programs in the United States, the immersion program here involves children from the majority group studying almost exclusively in the language of the minority. Nationwide, only 2.5 percent of Canadians who could be involved in such programs actually are, with most of the others studying French or Spanish or other foreign languages as a school subject. Those in the total immersion program also study English composition and literature in the higher grades.

Some critics argue that it is a snobbish program designed for the children of upwardly mobile parents to enable them to better compete for jobs with increasingly alienated French speakers. Some conservative school boards have rejected immersion programs as subversive. Some linguistic purists have attacked them for supposedly promoting "Franglais."

But Sarah and David Wright side with the majority and think French immersion is fine.

"I can speak French much better than my parents," said Sarah in fluent French. "And I can speak French much better than my parents and better than my sister," said David, also in French. Sarah scowled the scowl of older sisters in every language.

Ever since kindergarten the children have attended schools where French is the language of instruction, and they will continue to do so through high school.

"We never speak French at home or on the street," Sarah said, "and we hardly ever speak English in school."

The immersion programs were started by a parents group in Montreal and have spread from coast to coast. The programs are voluntary, and in Sarah and David's upper-middle-class neighborhood the parents have a choice of enrolling their children in a regular English program or in French immersion.

Enrollment in French immersion is running two and three times ahead of that for the English program.

However, H.H. Stern, a specialist in language education at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, has found that even with fluency in French, the children still lack social contact with French Canadians and the program has not narrowed the gap between the "two solitudes."



Principal Stephen Howland was wounded in the face in an incident at a Long Island junior high school on Monday.

## Dismissed U.S. Teacher Kills Self After Shooting Student, Principal

The Associated Press

BRENTWOOD, New York — A mentally ill man who had been fired as a substitute teacher shot a student and a school principal, then held 18 students hostage in a classroom before killing himself.

The man, Robert O. Wickes, had also been watched by the Secret Service for making threats against members of the Reagan administration, his lawyer said. Police said he had attempted suicide six months ago.

Mr. Wickes, 24, arrived at East

## Soviet Agrees to Discuss New U.S. Grain Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration said Tuesday that the Soviet Union had accepted a U.S. offer to negotiate a new long-term grain sales agreement.

"President Reagan has continued to reaffirm our intention to be a reliable supplier of grain to the Russians," Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said.

The Soviet willingness to negotiate a new long-term agreement "is a strong indication that his message is being heard," said Mr. Block, who made the announcement jointly with the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock.

"We're getting the pieces put back together again," Secretary Block added.

Mr. Reagan offered on April 22 to work toward such an agreement, ending a 16-month ban on negotiations triggered by foreign policy disagreements with the Soviet Union, particularly over its intervention in Poland.

Mr. Reagan said then that the offer was "consistent with United States agricultural policy," but administration officials said the Polish situation had not changed appreciably.

The move came partly as a result of pressure from farm interests for Mr. Reagan to do something to shore up sagging grain prices.

Deputy Agriculture Secretary Richard E. Lyng said at a briefing that the Russians had indicated their willingness to negotiate in a telephone call late Monday from Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin to Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

The old five-year agreement, which has received two one-year extensions, will expire Sept. 30. It was negotiated in 1975 in an effort

to stabilize the erratic buying runs on U.S. granaries. The pact went into effect on Oct. 1, 1976.

The current agreement requires the Soviet Union to buy a minimum of six million metric tons of corn and wheat annually and allows it to buy as much as eight million tons without seeking additional permission.

If more is wanted, the United States must be consulted. In the current year, for example, the Russians were told they could buy up to 23 million tons. Only about 6.2 million have been ordered so far, however.

Mr. Lyng said the United States had no target amounts in mind for figures to be incorporated in a new agreement, but added, "We have said before that we would appreciate an opportunity to have those figures increased. ... We have grain to sell."

Consultations between U.S. and Soviet representatives had been tentatively scheduled in London next month to discuss the remain-

ing months of the current agreement and plans to cut back U.S. production. But Mr. Lyng said that meeting could be expanded to plan for negotiations toward a new agreement.

Mr. Lyng said neither side had imposed any conditions on the proposed talks. "There were no linkages of any kind" implicit in Mr. Dobrynin's call to Mr. Shultz, he said.

He noted that at one time the United States had supplied as much as 70 percent of the Soviet Union's grain imports. Following the 16-month grain embargo imposed in 1980 over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the U.S. percentage share of imports dropped to "the low 20s," he said.

"We have the capacity to produce far more grain than we need and we think we are reliable suppliers," Mr. Lyng said. "We'd like to regain them as a major market."

President Jimmy Carter embargoed grain sales to the Soviet Union above previously contracted

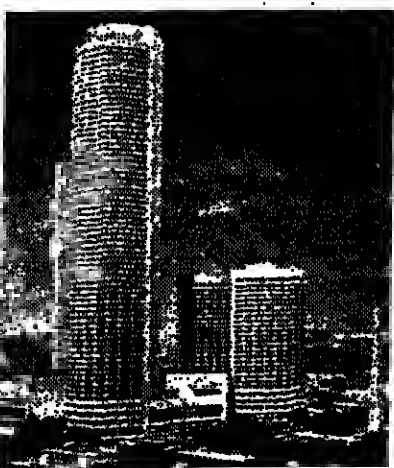
levels in January 1980 in retaliation for its intervention in Afghanistan. That embargo was lifted by Mr. Reagan in April 1981.

While insisting there should be no "business as usual" with Moscow as long as Soviet-backed repression continued, Mr. Reagan also stressed the need to overcome the disruptive impact of the grain embargo. He charged that the Carter embargo had damaged the U.S. reputation as a reliable grain supplier, and he justified his bid for a new agreement on grounds it would help U.S. farmers recapture a share of the Soviet market.

Administration officials acknowledged last month that the sudden willingness to sign a pact was not prompted by a change in Soviet behavior, but by economic concerns.

"It is a step being taken in the context of grain trade, not a political step in the context of our relations with the Soviets," said Mark Palmer, the acting assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

## CUT OUT FOR SINGAPORE 1986



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## Mayor Loses Court Ruling In Chicago

By William C. Rempel

Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO — A circuit court judge has dealt a blow to Mayor Harold Washington, a reform Democrat, in his fight against old guard Democratic aldermen, ruling that they acted properly two weeks ago during their disputed reorganization of the City Council.

Judge James C. Murray, himself a Democratic alderman for eight years during the administration of Mayor Richard J. Daley, ruled Monday that Mayor Washington illegally vetoed the controversial council reorganization plans that threaten to strip the city's first black chief executive of much of his power.

However, the judge also conceded that his opinion, based on state and local laws and parliamentary procedure, "does not decide anything of real substance" because the political impasse that has paralyzed city government since Mr. Washington took office April 29 is unaffected by the court's ruling.

Judge Murray urged both sides to "sit down together as responsible newly elected officials" to work out their differences and to "assist Mayor Washington in effecting the goals he has so eloquently expressed, and to make our great city a place where the strong are just and the weak secure."

His opinion was issued a few hours after negotiations broke down between City Council forces loyal to Mayor Washington and those supporting the Democratic leader, Alderman Edward R. Vrdolyak. Talks were scheduled to resume again Tuesday.

Outside the courtroom immediately after the ruling, an ally of Mr. Vrdolyak, Edward Burke — reading from a prepared statement — praised the decision and said it "affirms the separation of powers, majority rule and fair play." Adding that Mr. Vrdolyak's 29-member bloc on the 50-member City Council wanted to avoid a protracted dispute, Mr. Burke said his colleagues "stand ready to support Mayor Washington and his programs."

## Blindness in Bangladesh

Reuters

DHAKA, Bangladesh — At least 17,000 children go blind in Bangladesh every year because they do not get enough vitamin A, according to the Bangladesh health minister. "The situation demands immediate care before it goes out of control," said the minister, Shamul Haq.



Miguel Boyer

Enrique Moya

Felipe Gonzalez

Carlos Solchaga

Joaquin Almunia

May 30 and 31, 1983 in Madrid

The election of a Socialist government in Spain is of particular significance to the international business community. After initial steps characterized more by pragmatic moderation than by left-wing ideology, the government of Felipe Gonzalez is being closely watched to see whether it will succeed in restoring economic health to the country.

To help senior executives of foreign companies assess the prospects for their activities and investments in Spain, the International Herald Tribune and the High Council of Spanish Chambers of Commerce have organized, with the cooperation of the Spanish government, a conference on "New Spanish Economic Policies," to be held May 30 and 31 at the Palace Hotel in Madrid.

MAY 30, 1983

### GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW SPANISH ECONOMIC POLICY

Felipe Gonzalez, President of the Government

### FOREIGN POLICY

Fernando Morán, Minister of Foreign Affairs

### FOREIGN TRADE

Luis Velasco, Secretary of State for Commerce

### LUNCHEON ADDRESS

Miguel Boyer, Minister of Economy and Finance

### FINANCIAL AND MONETARY POLICY

José Alvarez Rendueles, Governor of the Bank of Spain, Miguel Angel Fernandez Ordoñez, Secretary of State for Economy and Planning

### PANEL OF SPANISH AND FOREIGN BANKS

Chairman: Rafael Termes, President of the Spanish Private Banking Association

Alejandro Albert, Managing Director, Banco Hispano Americano

Herni Lantier, Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, B.N.P. España S.A.

Richard W. May, Vice President and Country Manager, The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.

### CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Return to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone: 747 12 65, ext. 301, or telex: 612832

Please enroll the following participants for the conference to be held May 30 and 31, 1983 in Madrid. The participation fee is US\$575 or the equivalent for each participant.

☐ Please invoice ☐ Check enclosed

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Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before May 16. A cancellation fee of US\$150 will be incurred after this date. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 14 days before the conference will be charged the full fee. Substitutions will be accepted at any time.

MAY 31, 1983

### INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Carlos Solchaga, Minister of Industry

Enrique Moya, President of the National Industry Institute (I.N.I.)

### FISCAL AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT POLICY

José Victor Sevilla, Secretary of State for Finance

Gerardo Burgos, Director General of Foreign Transactions

### PANEL OF SPANISH BUSINESSMEN

Chairman: Adrián Perea, President of the Madrid Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Horst Schmel, General Manager, AEG Telefunken Spain

Manuel Soro, Managing Partner, Arthur Andersen & Co. Europe

José María Viciaino, General Manager, Ramon Viciaino, S.A.

### LUNCHEON ADDRESS

Speaker to be announced

### TRADE UNION POLICY

Nicolas Redondo, Secretary General of UGT

Marcelino Camacho, Secretary General of CCOO.

### SOCIAL POLICY

Joaquin Almunia, Minister of Labor and Social Security

### HOTEL RESERVATION FORM

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A block of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates. Reservations must be received by May 23.

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Democrats Say U.S. Activities Aided Nicaragua

INSIGHTS

Miami, Just a Resort Two Decades Ago, Is Now a Latin Metropolis

By Edward Cody

MIAMI — The seasoned victor, his dark gar protruding from under a luxurious white mustache, waved a defeated young challenger from the domino table. "Fuera," he said to the crowd. "Out with you."

"This is the way it was all across Cuba," said Juan Garcia, approving of the champion's style.

Mr. Garcia, 46, was among several dozen admirers milling around the Cuban domino matches recently at Maceo Park in Miami's Little Havana. Behind him stood the headquarters of the Santiago de Cuba Municipality, one of many Miami clubs bearing Cuban names. In front of him stretched La Calle Ocho — Eighth Street until it became Little Havana's main drag. All around reverberated staccato Spanish.

To an extraordinary degree, Miami in two decades has evolved from a middle-sized southern U.S. resort into a metropolis rivaled only by El Paso for its concentration of Hispanic population. Conservatively estimated, more than 40 percent of Miami's 350,000 residents are of Lat-

in American heritage, as are more than 40 percent of the 1.8 million people in surrounding Dade County.

The Latin Americans, 80 percent Cuban, have changed Miami's character, probably irrevocably. Until recently, most were middle-class refugees with energy and know-how. So they altered the city to fit their ways, rather than the reverse. The melting pot melted.

"There is really no difference between living here and living in Cuba," said Roberto Labiano, 62, a salesman in a downtown men's store. He left Havana 20 years ago, fleeing political and economic conditions created by Fidel Castro's 1959 revolution. Since then, he has fashioned a new life, but not too new.

After two decades, Mr. Labiano speaks only a few words of English. His family converses in Spanish. His friends speak Spanish. His doctor, druggist, grocer and service station attendant speak Spanish. His newspaper is in Spanish, and so are his radio and television stations.

"And of every 100 customers who come into

the store, 98 of them will be speaking Spanish," he said, in Spanish.

Miami's Latin personality in recent years has moved far beyond Little Havana, or even the city center where Mr. Labiano works. It has enveloped the glass-and-steel banks along Biscayne Bay, where Spanish has become an indispensable tool for executives on the rise. It has spread as far as Miami's southern suburbs, where condominium residents answering telephone calls from plumbers or deliverymen are as likely to hear Spanish as English.

Latin residents can choose from two major daily newspapers in Spanish — *Diario Las Americas* and a Spanish version of *The Miami Herald* — or from two dozen smaller publications. They can listen to six Spanish-language radio stations or a Spanish television station.

Where else in America can you go from birth to death in Spanish? asked Mayor Maurice A. Pore, himself born in Puerto Rico of French ancestry. The Latin Chamber of Commerce estimates that nearly 20,000 businesses in the Miami area are Latin-owned, 33 percent of

the total number, including 80 percent of the service stations. Most of the businesses are small.

Subtropical weather and geography that puts Miami on the tip of a finger pointing at Latin America have combined with a congenial business and social atmosphere to make the city a natural place to settle for Nicaraguans, Salvadorans and Colombians, as well as Cubans.

Surveys indicate that as many as a third of the area's Cubans came to Miami after first trying to live elsewhere in the United States. "Miami is like a Mecca," said Antonio Jorge, a political economist at Florida International University who has researched the effects of the Latin influx on Miami. "It becomes like a promised land, because it is the nearest thing possible to Cuba."

Politicians and scholars argue about where Latinization is taking Miami. Some predict that it is only a question of generations, and that the children and grandchildren of Miami's Cubans will move toward assimilation the way Irish and Italians did before them in other cities. Others

say the rules are changed. They see Miami leading the way to something new in the United States: a hybrid culture that is neither entirely foreign nor North American as traditionally defined.

This is particularly true as hopes of returning to Cuba wane, prodding more Cubans toward the local politics many have ignored as they waited to go home. Although only one of Dade County's eight commissioners is Latin American, for example, both Republican candidates seeking the nomination to run against U.S. Representative Claude D. Pepper last fall were of Cuban origin.

Only 4 percent of Miami was Latin in 1960. The swift change has disturbed many. Enmy Shaffer, for example, called the city "Cuba North."

The city's black leaders also complain that emphasis on Latin concerns over the last two decades has deflected civic energy from civil rights and the economic needs of the 17 percent of the population that is black. Relations are particularly sour between black street youths

and Latin policemen, who make up 40 percent of the Miami force.

Mrs. Shaffer led a campaign against the spread of Spanish in 1981 that produced a referendum in which Dade County voters were asked to ban the use of Spanish in activities supported by public funds. Her idea won overwhelmingly.

A county ordinance now bars authorities from using Spanish in county-funded activities. For example, employees must answer the telephone in English, but all documents must be published in English, but all while the Latinization of Miami has only accelerated. Mrs. Shaffer complains that English-speaking patients at the county's Jackson Memorial Hospital are confused because doctors and attendants speak Spanish among themselves.

The mayor explains that his city is becoming increasingly Latin because non-Latin Americans are moving to the suburbs while more Hispanic people are moving in from abroad or from other American cities.

North European Socialists Move Left on East-West Security

By John Vinocur

COPENHAGEN — A major move leftward on basic East-West security issues is taking place in northern Europe.

Interviews with leaders of the region's Socialist parties show that they are softening positions they have held for years and posing questions on nuclear policy that represent potential divisions within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

On the most tangible level, the northern Socialist parties, after departing from power in the last two years, are calling on NATO and the United States to abandon the schedule for the alliance's deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in December if U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva fail. In 1979 Social Democratic foreign and defense ministers from West Germany, Norway and Denmark signed the documents that set up NATO's arm-and-negotiate program and the deployment timetable.

This major change is accompanied by trends in the parties' thinking that tend increasingly to place the United States and the Soviet Union on an equal footing as the cause of the world's problems, assess deployment of the Western missiles as a greater risk than going without them, and question nuclear deterrence as a basis for future NATO defense policy.

In acknowledging the movement, many Socialists insist that their attitudes are gaining strength in the traditionally moderate parties of the area, pointing, for example, to strong anti-nuclear-deterrence factions in the Christian Democratic Party of the Netherlands and the

Free Democratic Party of West Germany — both participants in governing coalitions.

"The movement is there for sure," said Karlsten Voigt, a foreign policy spokesman for the West German Social Democratic Party. "It's a departure from classical deterrence policies. These parties are becoming dovish, although they don't use the word. They make a hawthawk analysis of the Soviet Union, and talk about cooperating with the Soviets at the same time, because they think this is the only alternative. If you think like some Americans and French Socialists do, erroneously, this gets called appeasement."

Enar Forde, deputy chairman of the Norwegian Labor Party, said that his party's leadership was seeking to block further movement left, but that the task involved combating a lack of confidence in U.S. security policy. "I fight against it," he said, "but the Soviet Union has won the propaganda race, and Soviet arguments are now often taken at face value."

"The reasons given for the parties' movement depend on who furnishes them. The Socialist leadership says lack of 'real' negotiations in Geneva, clumsy U.S. language on limited war, and deep revulsion at nuclear armament have caused the shift. People outside the parties talk of the Socialists' release from the responsibility of government, their concern about losing votes to parties on their left and battles within the parties in which young leftists have moved moderates away from their previous stance toward harder-line positions.

What appears to be an important factor is that, after leaving power as a result of their

problems in handling the economies of their countries, the northern parties find the East-West security question the most attractive political issue available to them.

In any case, the attitudes of politicians such as Helmut Schmidt, the former West German chancellor and principal European architect of NATO's two-track decision on the nuclear issue, are barely recognizable in positions now held by the northern parties. Although the West German Social Democratic Party has not adopted a definitive line, Mr. Voigt argued against a deployment moratorium by the West at a Social Democratic convention last year, when Mr. Schmidt still held office, now says the idea has merit.

South Not in Accord

The northern stance is not accepted by all European Socialists. The French and Italians remain strong advocates of a NATO response to what they regard as the Soviet Union's attempt, through its SS-20 missiles, to institutionalize nuclear domination in Europe, and the Portuguese and Spanish parties seem far closer to the French and Italian position than to that of the north.

Because all the NATO nations except Greece are holding to the basis of the 1979 decision — the deployment countries have conservative leadership or conservative-led coalitions — the northern Socialist group affects alliance policy only indirectly for the time being.

Socialists who recently met in Europe with Kenneth W. Dam, the U.S. deputy secretary of

state, reported that a central theme was whether NATO might soon be confronted with deep differences on basic issues.

The Socialists place responsibility for the rift with Reagan administration policy. Kjeld Olesen, the former Danish foreign minister and the party's deputy chairman, has said that, if the United States does not understand the strong currents pressing against further nuclear armament in Europe, "the result may be deep political division with NATO."

The best indicators of the northern Socialist parties' attitudes can be seen in the regular meetings on security issues. The northern NATO members, known as the Scandinavians, are Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. Although the West German Social Democrats are not official members they have been active sideline participants to the extent that Egon Bahr, a party official whose disarmament positions continually undermined those of Mr. Schmidt, has been a major influence in developing the themes accepted by the Scandinavians.

The most recent meeting, in Copenhagen in March, proposed, notably, that there be a freeze on existing arsenals, that no deployment take place as long as negotiations continue in Geneva and that the deadline for deployment be extended. The attitudes clash with the original NATO thinking, which conceived of deployment as a means of counterbalancing a Soviet advantage and a specific deployment date as a way to push Moscow toward negotiations.

Individual parties, in some cases, have gone

farther. In Denmark, for example, a position paper by Mr. Olesen, who as foreign minister was present at NATO's 1979 deliberations in Brussels, said that "the objective must be that no Western intermediate-range missiles are deployed." The paper took note of the need for a reduction of Soviet SS-20s, but it made their elimination subordinate to avoiding deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe.

Mr. Olesen also said French and British nuclear capability must be counted in the negotiations, a condition rejected by those countries and the United States but demanded by the Soviet Union.

Enough Weapons

When Mr. Olesen was asked in an interview how his position had changed over the years, he mentioned that there had not been the serious negotiations his party had expected and that there seemed to be enough nuclear weapons. He dealt with the increase in Soviet SS-20s since 1979 by saying, "We find all this missile counting absurd."

Another Danish Social Democrat, Knud Damgaard, head of the Danish parliamentary delegation to the NATO Assembly, described the developing attitude among northern Socialists as one that considers "that there are more risks for Europe in deployment than in going without" the missiles.

The Norwegian party, long considered a staunch NATO loyalist, took a similar position at its recent party congress. In addition, it paired the United States and Soviet Union in its



Kenneth W. Dam

statement on international affairs, challenging both to respect all nations' independence.

When the Scandinavians group met in March and proposed extending the deadline for deployment, it avoided proposing a new date, or any statement that if no progress were made there would be deployment.

The reasoning advanced by Mr. Olesen for this was opposite from the thinking NATO accepted in 1979 — that the Soviet Union would not reduce its SS-20s unless deployment plans for the U.S. missiles went ahead. Now he holds that, "if NATO begins deployment prior to a result in the negotiations, such action would disrupt the possibility of reaching a solution."

Responses of Democratic Candidates Show U.S. Trade Policy Is Potent Issue

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON — As a militant free-trader, Walter F. Mondale, then a U.S. senator from Minnesota, led a filibuster in 1970 that ultimately killed a labor-supported bill to restrict textile imports from Japan because he considered it protectionist.

Twelve years later, courting labor's support in his race for the Democratic presidential nomination, the former vice president trumpeted a different line as he painted a picture of American kids "sweeping up around Japanese computers" if the United States did not start "acting tough" on trade matters.

That speech to the United Steelworkers of America convention last fall catapulted trade into the front rank of presidential campaign issues for the first time since 1884, when Grover Cleveland, a Democratic free-trader, narrowly defeated James G. Blaine, a Republican who ran on a platform of high tariffs.

Other Democratic candidates also have sounded protectionist themes, while President Ronald Reagan has continued to speak out for free trade.

Trade facts and figures have become almost a litany on Democratic and Republican hustings. Exports account for five million U.S. jobs and four of five new manufacturing jobs created from 1977 to 1980. Two of five acres planted

American farmers produce crops for overseas markets, and total trade in goods has jumped from 8.3 percent of the gross national product in 1970 to 14.9 percent last year.

In statements submitted to The Washington Post, excerpts from which appear below, the six announced Democratic candidates took varied positions on trade policy and ways to reverse last year's record \$21.8-billion merchandise trade deficit. Nor did they agree on labor-stoppage domestic-content legislation, which would require certain percentages of American-made parts to be in cars and trucks sold in the United States.

The Reagan administration and some Democrats attacked the measure, which passed the

House but never reached the Senate floor, as the worst trade bill since the 1930 Smoot-Hawley Act, which raised tariffs and has been blamed for worsening the Great Depression.

Thus, despite support for domestic-content legislation last year from four of the six announced Democratic candidates, only Mr. Mondale and Senator Alan Cranston of California embraced it fully in their statements to The Post. Sen. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and John Glenn of Ohio, who supported the bill last year, did not mention it in their statements.

Senator Gary Hart of Colorado took a more equivocal position last year by telling the United Auto Workers president, Douglas A. Fraser,

that he would support it only if it were the only way to save the U.S. auto industry. Mr. Hart said in his statement to The Post that "protectionist solutions" for one industry's problems "can stochet and produce worse problems in other industries."

Former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida, President Jimmy Carter's onetime special trade representative, was the only candidate who took a strong stand opposing the bill last year and in his statement to The Post.

Mr. Mondale attacked Reagan administration policies as harmful to U.S. trade positions, while Mr. Cranston, Mr. Hollings and Mr. Glenn approved strong measures against other countries' unfair trade practices.

The rallying of Democratic candidates to the trade issue has provided a vivid example to the Republicans of its potency in the coming presidential campaign and, moreover, has exerted an influence over administration trade policies.

The U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, a former chairman of the Republican National Committee, suggested during the winter, for instance, that the Japanese should grant U.S. carmakers two years of restraints on imports instead of just one, to keep the issue from coming up again next year's election.

"There's no doubt that trade is going to dominate American economic policy over the next decade," said Paul Jensen, a Mondale adviser. "It's a very potent political issue."



Reubin Askew



Alan Cranston



John Glenn



Gary Hart



Ernest F. Hollings



Walter F. Mondale

UNRESTRICTED free trade exists only in textbooks. Even so, we must do all we can to pursue freer trade on fairer terms. For only through more open and more evenhanded trade can we hope to have a more prosperous economy.

We must be tougher than ever before with our commercial competitors, seeking lower barriers to trade, vigorously opposing dumping and other unfair trade practices, countering some governmental subsidies to obtain the leverage to end them and strictly enforcing U.S. trade laws.

But we must not indulge in an unnecessary proliferation of the import quotas, the orderly marketing agreements, the "voluntary" restraints, the "Buy American" laws and all the other protectionist devices that already pervade the American economy.

The automotive "domestic content" bill is a good example of bad legislation. It could raise new car prices as much as \$1,000, cost three jobs for every one saved, reduce our agricultural and other exports by inviting retaliation overseas and distract us from the necessary task of strengthening our auto industry by addressing its fundamental problems through an entirely new working relationship among labor, management and government.

While sounding good, reciprocity legislation could prove equally bad. Multilateral reciprocity is needed. But requiring equal access bilaterally on a product-by-product basis could generate new domestic trade barriers and inspire retaliation against U.S. exports.

Many of our trade problems reflect deeper structural problems. Our larger challenge is one of adjustment to a sweeping international transition during economically troubled times. Misguided ventures into protectionism will only postpone that adjustment and hasten our continuing economic decline.

THE DECLINE in American export activity over the last several years has cost our country between one million and two million jobs. Clearly, we must reverse this trend as part of our overall strategy for full employment and economic growth. To accomplish this goal, our government needs to be more effective in promoting fair and free world trade.

Many American companies are facing foreign trade barriers and anti-competitive practices by foreign companies, such as lavish subsidies for investment and research and development, tariffs and the "dumping" of goods overseas below actual cost.

The United States must work to build an international finance and trade system that better defines fair-trade relations among nations.

We need to convince our trading partners that it is in our mutual interest to engage in a serious reorientation of world trade. High on the agenda should be fair valuation of currencies and a more efficient mechanism for resolving trade disputes.

Congress should adopt legislation like the proposed reciprocal trade and investment act, which will provide the president with negotiating authority and access to expedited legislative relief in reaching fair-trade agreements.

Until foreign barriers are broken down and America's own economic recovery is in full swing, I believe that we must protect American workers from unfair foreign competition.

That is why I have co-sponsored the domestic-content legislation in the Senate, which will send a strong signal to Japan and other countries that they must trade fair.

Without this clear signal, American industry and American workers will continue to lose out both in the international marketplace and here at home.

WE NEED a balanced and coherent trade and industrial policy, based on these principles:

The president must take the lead in making trade and industrial competitiveness a national priority. The tools to make an industrial policy work are in the executive branch.

The injurious effects of foreign industrial policies must be neutralized. Whether we call this effort an industrial policy or whether we create a Department of Trade isn't important. What is important is unifying and building upon existing policies.

We must give high priority to lowering interest rates by reducing deficits as the best way to bring the dollar back into line with other currencies and make our products more attractive.

We can stabilize exchange rates in the international marketplace by coordinating our fiscal and monetary policies and providing adequate levels of international lending. This may also require cooperative intervention in exchange markets.

We must promote American exports by providing adequate Ex-Im Bank financing at competitive rates, changing the tax code to encourage export activity and reviewing our antitrust laws to ensure they are not anti-trade.

We must not be shy about restricting blatantly unfair foreign imports that violate the spirit of fair trade and which are dumped, subsidized or threatening to sow national security. The GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] permits such actions, and it's time we took them. We must build on our strengths in agricultural and services trade, bring services trade under the GATT and control agricultural export subsidies.

We must restore our historic commitment to education, research and development — the keys to keeping us competitive in the future.

THE ONLY way our economy can grow is through a viable and open world trading system. We depend on trade and must vigorously enforce trade rules. But we must also recognize that protectionist solutions to problems in one industry can ricochet and produce worse problems in other industries.

We need a new trade policy. It should have three major goals:

• To achieve our full export potential. The United States should be tough about maintaining its export markets and in opening new markets for U.S. goods. We should seek a commitment in the principle of "national treatment" — rules and standards to be applied to our exports equal to those applied to local products.

When our major industrial competitors close their markets to our exports, we should first negotiate. If that fails, we should use existing trade laws to restrict those countries' imports.

• To manage import problems and vigorously enforce U.S. trade rights. Trade policy should be part of an industrial strategy designed to foster growth and to make U.S. industry internationally competitive. The president should have broad discretion to impose import curbs, when necessary, but these must be coupled with commitments to invest in new equipment and the retaining of workers. This approach is preferable to enactment of permanent, statutory solutions such as local-content legislation.

• To strengthen and expand the international trading system. As a major export power and the architect of the post-World War II trading system, the United States has every reason to take the lead.

U.S. policy should be to support international negotiations to reduce trade barriers, maintain U.S. leadership in the export of services and high technology and open new markets for agricultural goods.

NO CHALLENGE we face, and we face many, equals our need to get America back on its feet in the global economic contest.

For 20 years, we have been losing our shirts in international production and trade.

Factories are idle and workers unemployed not just from Reaganomics but because other nations which learned from us how to produce have gone America one better. They are using government as an active partner in coordinating business, labor, agriculture and science to compete internationally. And they have instituted protectionist trade practices such as local-content provisions, licensing, inspection practices and outright subsidies.

We are in a situation whereby the only way to remove a barrier is to raise a barrier.

The goal is to develop a fair basis for free trade. The less barriers, the more free trade. This is to the benefit of all.

I am not the candidate who is angry at the Japanese. I'm angry at Ronald Reagan and his predecessors for always representing the other government as it intervenes in our market. And President Reagan compounds the problems: While other nations mobilize, he believes government is the enemy. That attitude is putting us out of business.

America hasn't forgotten how to produce and compete. Government has. Our competitors' success results from everyone pulling together for the national interest.

As president, I would change government's attitude. Bring together the various offices handling trade, assist in research, finance and education, develop a monetary policy to offset the competitors' advantage and promote exports, which are so important to the creation of American jobs. Only with government as a partner and a catalyst can we truly make America great again.

THE POLICIES of the Reagan administration have given us a badly distorted dollar, record trade deficits, an alarming slump in world trade and an unprecedented decline in our international competitiveness, while undermining the reliability of the United States as an overseas supplier and virtually ignoring the massive export subsidies, non-tariff barriers, local-content legislation and other restrictive practices of our trading partners.

To correct the distortion of the dollar, we must reduce the bloated Reagan budget deficits and cooperate with our allies to establish defensible ranges for currency values.

To bolster world trade, we need a realistic agenda for the Williamsburg economic summit: global economic growth, reform of the international banking and financial system and a fairer and more open regime of international commerce.

To restore America's credibility as a supplier, we must repudiate policy decisions such as the administration's pipeline fiasco and the destructive rewrite of the Export Administration Act.

To counter unfair foreign trade practices, we should insist on equal access to the markets of those who now sell freely in ours. We should fully fund the Export-Import Bank and the Commodity Credit Corp. and use them to match the export subsidies of our trading competitors.

Where restrictive policies of other nations have made the United States a dumping ground, we must respond with relief and legislation, including domestic-content laws.

We must be ready to employ industrial policies to counter the targeted policies of other nations and to boost our competitiveness across the board. Selective policies, linked to pro-competitive commitments by both labor and management, may well be vital elements.

F ONE



## ARTS / LEISURE

## 'Pierra' Elevated By Photography

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES — Ennio Guarnieri's sparkling photography elevates Marco Ferreri's lackluster sex fable, "The Story of Pierra," with Chirico-esque visions of an Italian town where the sky is clear, the air pure, the seashore inviting and only the three principals are vile.

There is an incestuous father, a political agitator who ends up a physical and mental wreck (Marcello Mastroianni), his lecherous wife (Hanna Schygulla) who manhandles on her bicycle, and their daughter (Isabelle Huppert) who has a retarded expression. The family behavior suggests that of a just for love and by unjustified imprisonment, emerges as a manicured murderer. Another nonprofessional, Caroline Lang, daughter of France's minister of culture, appears briefly as the future killer's runaway wife. Avoiding the clichés of the usual murder movie, Ferreri imposes a severe austerity on his material. His stark treatment, sparse dialogue and documentary approach tend to dehydrate his story dramatically, but his directorial style is an arresting effort to broaden the scope of the screen.

The Soviet director, Andrei Tarkovsky, has made a beautiful, extremely slow-moving film in Italy describing a Russian intellectual's travels and experiences there. Its title, "Nostalgia," is apt for it voices the visitor's yearnings and soul-searching in an alien land, and he dies fighting a candle to the brighter future. Like his "Rabylev," the biography of the 15th-century Italian painter, it mingles vague mysticism and infinite melancholy. "Mirage," the last of his "The Case is Closed," from India, is a study of social differences in Calcutta, where the mysterious death of a servant in a middle-class household undergoes revealing police investigation. Sen has drawn his characters and background with considerable skill, as has the Hungarian Zoltan Korda-Kovacs in "Forbidden

Relations," in which incestuous passion proves stronger than threatened punishment.

"Ballad of Narayana" of Shohji Imamura pictures the abandoned Japanese peasant custom of sending the aged to die in snowy mountains. In Ruy Guerra's "Breathless" from a novella by the Nobel Prize author, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, a patriarchal grandmother of Colombia forces her adolescent granddaughter into prostitution as penance for causing the burning of the ancestral mansion. Carlos Saura's "Carmen," representing Spain in the competition, is largely occupied with rehearsals for a dance version of the Bizet opera.

"The Year of Living Dangerously" by the Australian director Peter Weir, in which a novice foreign correspondent is posted in Jakarta as a Communist takeover threatens, is presented under American auspices. Mel Gibson of the "Mad Max" movies is the fledgling journalist, and there is a prize-winning characterization by the actress Billy Kwan, who in male disguise plays his dwarfish photographer. Yilmaz Guney, whose "Yol" shared the Cannes top award last year, records the cruelty in Turkish prisons in "The Wall." His film, though in competition, appears without national flag.

For the critics' week section, Norway has sent a striking contribution, Vibeke Loeckeborg's "Betrayal," in which the breaking-up of a marriage of a slum couple is viewed through the eyes of their 7-year-old daughter, while Greek cinema has been represented by a projection of a controversial tragedy of homosexuality, "Angelos," in the directors' fortnight.

To sweeten the strong stew of sensational melodramas two rather bland movies of American make have found places in the contest: Bruce Beresford's "Tender Mercies" and Martin Ritt's "Cross Creek," a slightly saccharine adaptation of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings' autobiography, with Mary Steenburgen as the would-be writer who deserts socialite circles to settle in the Florida wilds and to devote her pen to tales of its inhabitants. The author enjoyed screen success when Clarence Brown filmed her novel, "The Yearling," a charming wildlife idyll that won an Oscar. Ritt does not have the same directorial magic. He has arranged his dramatization acceptably, but many of its incidents are drawn out. Severe editing would improve it.



Jerry Lewis in "King of Comedy."

## The French Passion For 'Fou' Jerry Lewis

By Greg MacArthur

PARIS — Two major cultural events recently occurred in Paris — the opening of the most extensive retrospective ever mounted of the works of 19th-century French painter Edouard Manet, and the world premiere of Jerry Lewis' latest film comedy.

Both events were the subject of intense critical examination here, though not necessarily by the same intellectual camps.

Not all French people agree that Lewis is a comic genius. But the thoughtful consideration given Lewis and his films by many serious French critics has always bewildered their American counterparts.

Lewis' latest film, "Smorgasbord" — shown here as "T'es fou, Jerry" (You're Crazy, Jerry) — has been hailed by reviewers as an artistic triumph and the side-splitter of the year. At the same time, Lewis is the star of Martin Scorsese's "The King of Comedy," which

opened the current Cannes film festival.

"Smorgasbord" — directed, produced and co-authored by Lewis — concerns a bumbling, accident-prone misfit and his attempts to find help through psychoanalysis.

Lewis plays six characters, including the principal role of Warren Nefron. Liberation, a hip Paris daily that caters to an educated, left-of-center readership, called the film "a real miracle" and the 58-year-old Lewis a "profound philosopher."

The critic Serge Daney says in Cahiers du Cinema, the scholarly film publication, that "Smorgasbord" reflects an evolution in the dual personalities first unveiled in Lewis' 1963 "The Nutty Professor," which showed the actor as the sweet-natured bumbler, and his alter ego, a smooth-talking, two-timing lady's man.

In his latest film, Lewis has put "love-hate," "sentimentality" and "prolonged adolescence" aside and created a new, unapologetic type: the essential misfit, Daney says.

"The beauty of this film is torn from misery," he says. "Smorgasbord" is tragically funny.

The weekly L'Express said Lewis "has again provoked the Apocalypse."

"American intellectuals take him for a distressing has-been," the L'Express critic Francois Forester said. "The French are enthusiastic about him. The French are right."

Are American intellectuals and highbrow critics missing something?

What they may be missing, according to Guy Sorman, who teaches political science at the Paris Institute for Political Studies, is a little background on French intellectual and cultural life.

"After the second World War, the French intelligentsia appropriated film and made it part of high French culture," Sorman said.

"Suddenly, films became very elitist, intellectual and there were no more movies for kids. Jerry Lewis is very much in the tradition of French comedy — the clown in some bizarre situation — and he filled a great void."

The Paris-based cultural historian Diana Pinto, an American, says cultural stereotyping also plays a role in the way Lewis is seen in France.

"It's their vision of America," she says. "These people have discovered what they think of America as popular culture and they see Jerry Lewis as a strong expression of it."

The French are not exposed to Lewis' annual television on behalf of muscular dystrophy, and they judge him only on his films.

"You have to separate these two roles," says the French film reviewer Robert Benayoun, whose covered what they think of Lewis as a comedian. "The Americans always tend to mix them up or use one Jerry against the other."

According to Daney, "There's something that Americans don't want to see about themselves in Jerry Lewis' films."

"There is no doubt that he is a great filmmaker. American films are never very profound — they're on the surface. It's because Jerry Lewis concentrates so much on the surface that his films are profound."

## Vienna Celebrating Defeat of the Turks

United Press International

VIENNA — Austria is celebrating the defeat in September 1683 of Turkish armies, ending a siege of Vienna by almost 300,000 soldiers of the Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa and halting the westward advance of the Ottoman Empire.

Concerts, galas and other events — even a visit by Pope John Paul II — stretch into the autumn. The major exhibition is "The Turks Outside Vienna," from May 5 to Oct. 30 at the Kunsthistorisches Museum, which has been transformed into the semblance of an Oriental siege tent.

## Market Summary, May 17

Dow Jones Averages					Market Summary, May 17					NYSE Index							
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chgs		Open	High	Low	Close	Chgs		Open	High	Low	Close	Chgs
30 Ind	1291.72	1311.88	1193.26	1282.79	+20.81	NYSE	447.75	448.00	447.50	447.75	+0.25	Commodity	108.25	108.57	108.27	108.25	+0.23
Indust	1287.07	1307.15	1188.50	1278.12	+20.81	AMEX	448.50	448.75	448.25	448.50	+0.25	Transp.	108.72	109.02	108.42	108.72	+0.30
Transp	1291.72	1311.88	1193.26	1282.79	+20.81							Utilities	109.15	109.45	108.85	109.15	+0.30
Utilities	1287.07	1307.15	1188.50	1278.12	+20.81							Finance	109.27	109.57	108.97	109.27	+0.30
Commod	1291.72	1311.88	1193.26	1282.79	+20.81												
56 INT	1287.07	1307.15	1188.50	1278.12	+20.81												

Standard & Poors Index				
	High	Low	Close	Chgs
Composite	164.84	164.85	163.97	+0.71
Industrials	164.81	164.81	163.97	+0.71
Utilities	164.81	164.81	163.97	+0.71
Finance	164.81	164.81	163.97	+0.71
Transp.	164.81	164.81	163.97	+0.71

NASDAQ Index					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chgs
30 Ind	1291.72	1311.88	1193.26	1282.79	+20.81
Indust	1287.07	1307.15	1188.50	1278.12	+20.81
Transp	1291.72	1311.88	1193.26	1282.79	+20.81
Utilities	1287.07	1307.15	1188.50	1278.12	+20.81
Commod	1291.72	1311.88	1193.26	1282.79	+20.81
56 INT	1287.07	1307.15	1188.50	1278.12	+20.81

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chgs
30 Ind	1291.72	1311.88	1193.26	1282.79	+20.81
Indust	1287.07	1307.15	1188.50	1278.12	+20.81
Transp	1291.72	1311.88	1193.26	1282.79	+20.81
Utilities	1287.07	1307.15	1188.50	1278.12	+20.81
Commod	1291.72	1311.88	1193.26	1282.79	+20.81
56 INT	1287.07	1307.15	1188.50	1278.12	+20.81

## Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low Close											
30 Ind	1291.72	1271.88	1282.79	+20.81	NYSE	447.75	447.75	447.75	NYSE	447.75	447.75
Indust	1287.07	1267.15	1278.12	+20.81	AMEX	447.75	447.75	447.75	AMEX	447.75	447.75
Transp	1291.72	1271.88	1282.79	+20.81	NYSE	447.75	447.75	447.75	NYSE	447.75	447.75
Utilities	1291.72	1271.88	1282.79	+20.81	AMEX	447.75	447.75	447.75	AMEX	447.75	447.75
Commodities	1291.72	1271.88	1282.79	+20.81	NYSE	447.75	447.75	447.75	NYSE	447.75	447.75

## Good Summer Bets for Playgoers

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON — As the first foreign accents of the season have been heard on Shaftesbury Avenue and the tour buses are starting to emerge from their winter garages, it might make sense to look back on some of the best of the shows that have opened here in the last few months and that are likely to remain the highlights of summer theatergoing in and around the West End. There follows, therefore, a top ten checklist in alphabetical order. The rules of inclusion have simply to do with excellence of one kind or another; the rules for exclusion simply that they not have been held over from last summer, since I am assuming at least annual visits to London by readers overseas.

"Blood Brothers" (Lyric, Shaftesbury Avenue). Like Stephen Sondheim's "Sweeney Todd," this is essentially a folk opera about blood and death and social corruption and it has much of the same breathtaking theatrical dynamism. Written by Willy Russell (author of such gentler hits as "Educating Rita" and the Beale musical "John, Paul, George, Ringo and Bert") it is set in Liverpool and concerns the lives of twin brothers who grow up on opposite sides of the social tracks without realizing their fraternity until one inadvertently kills the other. The result is a marvellously tough, grainy show dominated by the singing of Barbara Dickson as the mother. Unmissable and unbeatable.

"Crystal Clear" (Wyndham's). What "Children of a Lesser God" (still running at the Albany) does for the deaf, "Crystal Clear" sets out to do much better for the blind. It is an unpatronizing, unselfish, improvised sequence of five scenes, played without an interval, in which a cast of three characters (one sighted, one blind and one going blind during the action) come to terms with themselves and their relationships regardless of their lack of sight. In the end it's a play more about clarity of the spirit than clarity of the eye, and Phil Young's production is probably

about the best current bet for Broadway transfer of all the new plays in town.

"Daisy Pulls It Off" (Globe). An intermittently enjoyable parody of all those ultra-English girls' school novels of the 1930s in which jolly,

## THE LONDON STAGE

brave, sporting and considerate girls did jolly, brave, unselfish and noble things for the honor of their schools and families before presumably growing up and going off to campaign for the Conservative Party. Though a large number of tourists are, I suspect, going to be somewhat mystified by the boarding-school rituals parodied here (it would be easier to explain a Radcliffe sorority indoctrination to a Welsh miner) the show seems to be built, like the girls, of defiantly sturdy stuff.

"Heartbreak House" (Theatre Royal, Haymarket). Thirty years on from "My Fair Lady," Rex Harrison making a welcome return to theatrical greatness in another classic Shaw. This extremely starchy revival (Diana Rigg and Rosemary Harris are among its other participants) is also due for Broadway later in the year, but I doubt it will ever look as totally at home as in the chandelied confines of the Haymarket, where John Dexter's production is a considerable and underrated joy to behold.

"Lorencaccio" (National Theatre, Olivier stage). First of two productions this spring (see also "The River") below that have brought the National back to the top of its form: an epic open-stage production by Michael Bogdanov of de Musset's hitherto largely unstageable melodrama about the Medicis in 16th-century Florence, given here a theatrical sweep and flow which would be the envy of any opera house in the world.

"Mr. Cinders" (Fortune). For those who have ever wondered whether the prewar British musical consisted of anything other than Novello and Coward, the answer is yes and here. Vivian Ellis's utterly enchanting 1920s variation on the Cinderella fable has a classic score ("Spread a Little Happiness," "She's My Lovely," etc.) and a cast

headed by Denis Lawson from the recent "Fal Joly," this small-scale production has been one of the more unexpectedly joyous rediscoveries of recent times, and if you can't get to see it then at least have a friend send you the album.

"The Real Thing" (Strand). This season's new Stoppard is extremely mythical, in that (like Pinter's "Betrayal") it is quite simply a love story devoid of any of the Scrabble-board brilliance of the author's usual linguistic exercises. Perhaps for that reason it opened last fall to a surprisingly muted press, but has now caught on through word-of-mouth to become one of the hottest tickets in town, and deservedly, since the performances of Roger Rees and Felicity Kendal are the most touching and haunting in all of the current London commercial theater.

"The Rivals" (National Theatre, Olivier stage). Tim Curry and Sir Michael Hordern, Britain's newest theatrical knight, have joined the National for this splendid revivalization of the old Bath-nights comedy, and they in turn are joined by Geraldine McEwan in wonderful form as the word-blind Mrs. Malaprop, cascading from a great height. John Guter's sets manage to make you feel you are standing somewhere in the Royal Crescent instead of merely watching a recreation of it.

"Romantic Comedy" (Apollo). Rare example of a Broadway comedy done vastly better in the West End: Bernard Slade was ill-served a couple of seasons ago in New York by a distinctly unfunny original cast, but has now found a couple of agile English stars (Tom Conti and Pauline Collins) who know where the laughs are and also manage to add considerable charm to a definitely nostalgic evening.

"Trafford Tans" (Mermaid). Though this too has had a recent and none-too-happy New York life, the London original is still packing them in with the rock star Toyah now playing the heroine of the title, a female wrestling champion whose life is fought out in the arena with several falls and not a few submissions.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1983

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

### 2 Burger King Executives Leave In European Operations Shuffle



J. Jeffrey Campbell

Burger King, which has been embroiled in a disagreement over how to run its unprofitable European operations, is replacing its two top executives in Europe.

Günter D. Haase, who was appointed president of Burger King Europe seven months ago, is leaving the company because of "differences in terms of how Europe should be run," said J. Jeffrey Campbell.

Mr. Campbell, previously president of Burger King-USA, has been appointed to the newly created post of president-worldwide operations.

Mr. Campbell assumes responsibility for European and international restaurants, replacing Herb Kolber, who resigned to pursue other business interests, Burger King officials said.

Mr. Campbell, who will be based in Burger King's Miami headquarters, plans to spend \$16 million in development costs in the first year alone of a reorganization of its European operations. It will spend another \$2 million for a new marketing campaign.

### Sheraton Names New President

Sheraton Corp., the Boston-based hotel chain owned by TIT Corp., has named John Kapiotis its president and chief operating officer. He had been president of Sheraton Management Corp., the company's division for Europe, Africa, the Middle East and India. Mr. Kapiotis had been based in Denham, near London.

Mr. Kapiotis succeeds Howard P. James, who continues as chairman and chief executive officer.

In his new position, Mr. Kapiotis will direct operations for Sheraton, which has 450 hotels in 53 countries. His promotion was motivated by Sheraton's expansion plans, which "prompted the decision to re-establish an overall head for the company's five hotel divisions," Mr. James said.

### Other Appointments

Robert J. Carlson has been elected president of United Technologies Corp., company officials announced in Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Carlson was elected following a decision by the board to accelerate its plan to name a president by year's end. Mr. Carlson, who had been executive vice president-power, will replace Harry Gray, who will retain his position as chairman. The move followed the resignation of Peter L. Scott, executive vice president-electronics.

Dow Jones & Co. announced that Norman Pearlstine, editor and publisher of The Wall Street Journal-Europe, will succeed Lawrence C. O'Donnell as managing editor of The Journal's U.S. editions. Mr. O'Donnell will become associate editor of both The Wall Street Journal and of Dow Jones. Pearlstine, managing editor of Dow Jones International Marketing Service, will succeed Mr. Pearlstine as publisher of The Journal-Europe, and John W. Hasey Jr., managing editor of the paper, will become its editor.

Bernard Fowler has been named chairman and chief executive of Paris-based Rank Xerox S.A. Mr. Fowler, who had been vice chairman of the company, succeeds Roland Magnin, who was named deputy managing director of Rank Xerox Ltd. in London.

Philip Shelbourne, chairman of Britoil, has been named a director of IBM World Trade Europe/Middle East/Africa Corp.

Banque du Liban et d'Orient-Mer has opened a London branch and named Eamon O'Brien the general manager.

Lawrence H. Ardolino has joined Gulf International Bank of Bahrain as senior operations officer, based in London. He came from the London branch of Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank, where he had been operations manager.

Albert Abelsers has been appointed managing director of Amex Asia, American Express International Banking Corp.'s investment banking arm in the Far East. Mr. Abelsers, who is based in Singapore, had been deputy managing director of Amex Bank Ltd. in London.

—BRENDA HAGEKTY

### Florida's Leading Bank Holding Companies — At a Glance

	1982 Total Assets (\$ billions)	1982 Net Loans (\$ billions)	1982 Total Deposits (\$ billions)	1982 Operating Earnings (\$ millions)	1982 Banking Offices
Southeast Banking Corp.	\$7.27	\$3.53	\$5.52	\$62.6	134
First Bank of Florida	6.93	3.40	5.76	64.8	201
First Bank of Florida	5.00	2.24	4.10	38.7	163
Florida National Bank	3.50	1.32	2.93	21.7	104
Flagship Bank Inc.	3.09	1.57	2.64	27.2	137

\* Figures are for the first quarter of 1983. Figures for approximately \$334 million in cash and stock.

## Buyers Again Aim at Florida Banks

By Reginald Stuart

New York Times Service

MIAMI — This time a decade ago, when the economy was hot and few people knew what the expression "oil embargo" meant, there was a flurry of merger activity within Florida's blossoming banking industry.

Big banks formed holding companies and began jockeying for market position in what was emerging as the South's fastest-growing state. Their efforts were complemented by many smaller banks that were aggressively looking for lucrative offers, despite state banking laws that discouraged bigness.

The action ground to a halt when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries raised oil prices in late 1973, sending much of the U.S. economy into a tailspin, including Florida's tourism-dependent economy. It led to a deep freeze on mergers and acquisitions that would last the rest of the decade.

Today, industry regulators, executives and analysts are saying that a revival of the merger and acquisition activity is at hand among Florida banks.

Some bankers, sensing the hunger of the

state's big banks to get bigger, are now cashing in on lucrative offers, with aid from liberalized banking laws.

"If I hadn't taken this offer to my stockholders, they would have hung me from the gallows door," said Phil Pomeroy, president and chief executive officer of Florida State Bank at Tallahassee, referring to a recent acquisition offer made to his bank.

Terry Straub, assistant director of the division of banking in the Office of the Florida Comptroller of Banking and Finance, noted, "There's a flurry of activity out there, not expansions but actual buying of institutions. You could definitely call it positioning."

According to the Division's Bureau of Licensing and Chartering, 54 applications for acquisitions of banks — that is, purchase of control of 25 percent or more interest in a bank — were approved in 1982, compared to 26 such acquisitions in 1981 and 22 in 1980. There were 12 mergers last year, according to the bureau's records, compared to 10 in 1981 and seven in 1980.

Hjalma Johnson, one of the most outspoken of the state's independent bankers, said the

rank of independent bankers in Florida has diminished by 50 percent in the past decade to just over 200 banks.

There is also intense interest from out-of-state banks. Regulators, executives and analysts agree that Florida, with a population growth in the past decade of 43.4 percent, to 9.7 million people, and nearly \$50 billion in bank deposits, is the plum of the South's banking industry.

Major money center banks, including New York's Citicorp and Chemical Bank, marshaled a strong campaign in the Florida legislature last month to win approval of a bill that would allow interstate banking. The drive was beaten back by a strongly united state banking industry, but proponents are expected to try again before the legislature adjourns next month.

Industry executives admit that Florida's biggest banks are no match for major money center banks, and could be purchased. Smaller banks, meanwhile, could be run out of business by the competition or forced to make quick sales of their banks.

The smaller banks would "rather be allied with a Florida bank than be a branch out in the

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

## N.Y. Stock Prices Higher in Moderate Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A late spurt of buying pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange slightly higher Tuesday as the market continued to resist any attempts at a correction.

The Dow Jones industrial average was lower most of the day but moved up in the last hour to close with a gain of 2.81 at 1,205.79. Adv-

vances led declines by a three-to-two margin, and volume widened to 79 million shares from the 76.3 million traded Monday.

Analysts said the market's ability to hold around the 1,200 range could indicate that investors are still resisting any meaningful downward trend. The Dow Jones industrial average has not closed below 1,200 since April 25.

After Monday's drop, Bernard Spilko, a managing director of J.P. Morgan Securities, said, "The long-awaited market correction may have arrived and the Dow could now plunge to the 1,150 level prior to reasserting itself."

Charles Jensen, chief technical analyst of MCI Securities Inc., said the market's major trend "remains up" and as long as interest rates did not rise materially from current levels, "the Dow average should stabilize in the 1,150 to 1,200 vicinity and then gradually go higher."

Analysts attributed Tuesday's turnaround in part to statements by Federal Reserve Vice Chairman Preston Martin that the M-1 mea-

sure of the basic money supply is not useful as a policy target for the central bank because of its wild swings in recent months.

Monday's selloff was attributed mostly to the much-larger-than-expected \$4.2 billion increase in the nation's basic money supply, M-1, for the week ended May 4, which was announced after the market closed on Friday.

Analysts said this would lead the Federal Reserve to hold monetary

policy stable, rather than encourage lower interest rates as some had anticipated.

But in a speech to a Mortgage Bankers' Association conference, Mr. Martin said the Fed's other monetary aggregates are moving in line with their growth targets. He also said he is encouraged by the Fed's work on measuring a new aggregate, nonfinancial domestic credit.

He also said that long-term in-

terest rates are too high in historical terms and relative to inflation, but the Fed has no easy solution that would bring down real rates.

The Commerce Department reported Tuesday that U.S. housing starts declined for the second month in a row in April, falling 8.4 percent from March. In a revision the department said housing starts dropped 8.8 percent in March instead of declining 9.2 percent as reported a month ago.

Under the new terms, BTR offers 11 new BTR shares for every 20 Tilling shares or 225 pence in cash for each Tilling share. BTR shares closed Tuesday at 412 pence, down 6 pence, giving the share alternative a current value of about 227 pence per Tilling share.

Tilling shares ended on Tuesday at 231 pence. That price is slightly above the 220.5 pence BTR was paying for Tilling shares on the open market, reflecting the official bid of 225 pence plus 4.5 pence to cover Tilling's final dividend.

Under the old bid, BTR offered 10 of its shares for every 21 Tilling shares, or 185 pence a share in cash.

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## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 17, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	S.F.	Y.P.	Sw.	Sc.	N.K.
Amsterdam	2.205	1.124	1.378	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Bremen (a)	2.205	1.124	1.378	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
Frankfurt	2.205	1.124	1.378	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365	1.365
London (b)	1.564	0.782	1.175	1.162	1.162	1.162	1.162	1.162	1.162
Madrid	1.6645	0.832	1.295	1.282	1.282	1.282	1.282	1.282	1.282
New York	1.000	0.693	1.036	1.023	1.023	1.023	1.023	1.023	1.023
Paris	1.377	0.688	1.031	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018	1.018
Zurich	1.707	0.853	1.282	1.269	1.269	1.269	1.269	1.269	1.269
1 ECU	0.716	0.399	0.592	0.579	0.579	0.579	0.579	0.579	0.579
1 SDR	1.871	0.937	1.401	1.388	1.388	1.388	1.388	1.388	1.388

## Dollar Values

	Per \$ U.S.	Per \$ U.S.	Per \$ U.S.	Per \$ U.S.	Per \$ U.S.	Per \$ U.S.	Per \$ U.S.	Per \$ U.S.	Per \$ U.S.
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

## INTEREST RATES

May 17

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

1. 3-month Treasury bill 7.25%

2. 6-month Treasury bill 7.50%

3. 1-year Treasury bill 7.75%

4. 3-month Treasury note 8.00%

5. 6-month Treasury note 8.25%

6. 1-year Treasury note 8.50%

7. 3-month Treasury bond 8.75%

8. 6-month Treasury bond 9.00%

9. 1-year Treasury bond 9.25%

10. 3-month Treasury CMT 8.50%

11. 6-month Treasury CMT 8.75%

12. 1-year Treasury CMT 9.00%

13. 3-month Treasury CMT 8.25%

14. 6-month Treasury CMT 8.50%

15. 1-year Treasury CMT 8.75%

16. 3-month Treasury CMT 8.00%

17. 6-month Treasury CMT 8.25%

18. 1-year Treasury CMT 8.50%

19. 3-month Treasury CMT 7.75%

20. 6-month Treasury CMT 8.00%

21. 1-year Treasury CMT 8.25%

22. 3-month Treasury CMT 7.50%

23. 6-month Treasury CMT 7.75%

24. 1-year Treasury CMT 8.00%

25. 3-month Treasury CMT 7.25%

26. 6-month Treasury CMT 7.50%

27. 1-year Treasury CMT 7.75%

28. 3-month Treasury CMT 7.00%

29. 6-month Treasury CMT 7.25%

30. 1-year Treasury CMT 7.50%

31. 3-month Treasury CMT 6.75%

32. 6-month Treasury CMT 7.00%

33. 1-year Treasury CMT 7.25%







## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Bayer Group's '82 Profit Down, '83 Quarterly Results Improve

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany (Reuters) — Bayer world group's 1982 pretax profit fell 30.9 percent from the previous year to 970 million Deutsche marks (\$394.4 million), but pretax profits rose substantially in the first quarter of 1983 compared with the same period a year ago, the chairman, Herbert Grunewald, said Tuesday.

He gave no figures for the quarter and no 1983 first-quarter comparison was available.

Mr. Grunewald said he expects the parent company to show an improved full-year result, after last year's 14.3 percent drop in pretax profit to 735 million DM. First 1983 quarter pretax profit was down 2.4 percent from the year-ago period, at 237 million DM.

### Polaroid Unveils Screen Recorder

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (Reuters) — Polaroid announced Tuesday the introduction of a desktop computer image recorder designed for use with personal and small-business computers.

The system, called Palette, produces color 35-mm slides and 3½-by-4½-inch instant Polaroid prints. The system has a suggested retail price of \$1,300, which includes the software diskette, a 35-mm camera back and adapter plate, and Polaroid's 35-mm autoprocess transparency system hardware.

Polaroid expects to begin shipments of the recorders in the United States during the fourth quarter of 1983.

### Sears Weighs More S&L Purchases

NEW YORK (NYT) — Sears, Roebuck & Co. has told shareholders that it is considering acquiring more savings and loan institutions to build "a nationwide deposit base."

Officials of the Chicago-based company, the largest U.S. retailer, said Monday at its annual meeting in Greensboro, North Carolina, that it had completed with such banks as Citicorp in bidding last month to buy the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Chicago. The bidding will be completed May 27.

### Braniff Gives Plan to Creditors

NEW YORK (NYT) — Top executives of Braniff International have outlined to secured creditors a \$70-million plan, approved by the airline's directors last week, to restart the carrier.

Under the plan, Jay A. Pritzker, chairman of Hyatt International, has offered to put up most of the money needed to form a new airline by leasing 30 of Braniff's planes. The plan was discussed at a meeting with the airline's secured creditors Monday in New York.

Under a reorganization plan filed last month, the 39 secured creditors could begin marketing 25 of the planes as of Tuesday. However, no such action was expected to be taken until the creditors have made a decision on the plan.

## Dollar Sustains Rise On Europe's Markets

LONDON — The U.S. dollar continued its rise on European foreign exchange markets Tuesday, reaching a new high against the French franc for the second consecutive day.

It was fixed at 7.4270 francs in Paris, nearly two centimes higher than Monday's 7.4085.

Despite France's advocacy of official intervention, dealers said the Bank of France did not appear in the market.

In Frankfurt, however, as the dollar also continued to rise against the Deutsche mark, the Bundesbank gave the currency limited support. The dollar reached 2.4680 DM shortly after opening, following Monday night's 2.4618.

Dealers said the dollar was supported by the new general belief that U.S. interest rates would not be lowered before the seven-nation economic summit at Williamsburg, Virginia, at the end of this month.

In Brussels, Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission, called Tuesday for closer cooperation on monetary problems between the European Community, the United States and Japan.

He told the International Monetary Conference, a meeting of bankers from 21 countries, that the European Monetary System has not yet fully achieved its aim of creating a zone of monetary stability in Europe, but has nevertheless been extremely useful so far.

"Relationships between EMS currencies have at times been subjected to strains due to external influences resulting in large-scale flows of short-term speculative capital between the U.S. dollar and the German mark," Mr. Thorn said in a lunch speech.

"The competent Community institutions will propose to the U.S. and Japanese authorities that discussions on monetary problems should be reinforced, e.g. when interest rate differentials cause excessive and undesirable strains on the Community's money and financial markets."

The British pound also showed a weaker tone against the dollar, trading around \$1.5550, its lowest in nearly a month.

Trading was quiet in London, but dealers said there was some market unease over the most recent poll of voting intentions for the June 9 general election.

This showed the lead of the ruling Conservatives had narrowed from 15 percent to 7 percent over the opposition Labor Party.

The poll coincided with publication of Labor's manifesto calling for an \$11 billion (\$17 billion) state spending program to cut Britain's 12.7 percent unemployment rate.

Many financial analysts said they believe this program would bring inflation up to 10 percent to 15 percent from its current 4.6 percent.

### Purchasers Take Aim At Banks in Florida

(Continued from Page 9)

bookends of some New York banks," said Charles Peabody, a bank investment analyst with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith in New York. "It's going to be important to achieve a critical size to avoid a takeover if interstate banking is allowed in Florida, he said."

But several bank executives said that some takeovers may be inevitable as buyers offer such incentives as cash and stock or cash and convertible debentures.

"Deals being done today would never have been conceived of three years ago," said Thomas Duer, executive vice president of Sun Bank, the Orlando-based bank holding company that on Friday announced a deal with Miami-based Flagship Bank. That agreement could make Sun the state's largest bank holding company.

Under the terms of a merger agreement between the two, Sun, with \$5.2 billion in assets, will acquire Flagship, with \$3.3 billion in assets, making it the third-largest bank holding company in the state, with assets exceeding \$8 billion.

Southeast Banking Corp., with \$8.2 billion in assets, is the state's largest bank holding company, followed by Barnett Banks with \$8 billion, then Sun and Flagship.

Some of the recent acquisition and merger proposals have raised eyebrows, including the purchase of two staunchly independent banks. Sun, purchaser of both, bought the 81-year-old Hillsboro Bank in Plant City, the third-oldest state-chartered bank. Hillsboro has \$150 million in assets.

It also purchased the Florida State Bank of Tallahassee, an 11-year-old bank that had planned to merge with Sun in 1973. But the deal fell apart when the economy soured and cash resources and stock values plummeted.

After listing several reasons for proposing the sale to his approximately 400 shareholders, Mr. Pomeroy of Florida State noted that Sun was offering \$115 a share for the bank, equal to about 2.6 times its book value, and that in 1971 the bank's stock sold for \$15 a share. Florida State has assets of \$47 million.

"Dollars, dollars," said Mr. Pomeroy, when asked why the independent banks were rethinking their future. "It's got to be the threat of the unknown. We could hold out for a while by ourselves, but then we'd fall behind," he said of his own bank.

Not every bank is eager to sell, said Mr. Johnson, the 49-year-old part-owner of three small and strong independent banks across



Donald T. Regan

### BNOC Sees Growth in Oil Demand

LONDON — "A degree of normality" has returned to the world oil market and demand should strengthen during 1983, Lord Croham, chairman of British National Oil Corp., said Tuesday in his annual report.

Lord Croham, chairman of the state-owned trading company that markets 60 percent of Britain's North Sea oil production, confirmed that BNOC lost money on some shipments early this year as spot prices declined amid a world oil glut.

But he said the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' agreement in March to lower its market price to \$29 a barrel, and BNOC's subsequent fixing of a \$30 benchmark, had stabilized trading.

Last July 31, BNOC's oil exploration and development activities were transferred to a new private company, Britoil. As a result, BNOC's figures were given for the seven months up to that date, when the combined operations showed a pretax profit of £262.1 million (\$409 million), and the five months up to Dec. 31, when pretax profits were £1.9 million.

## Regan Is Wary on Oil Prices

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A major new drop in world oil prices could precipitate a second round of international financial crises in the months ahead, according to Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan.

Mr. Regan, in an interview Monday, expressed a greater degree of concern than has been heard from most administration officials in the past about the negative effects of such an oil price drop.

"We're not out of the woods at all," Mr. Regan said about the world economy. He said the situation is "still precarious."

"We hope there won't be a second wave" of financial crises, he said, but added that this could occur if economic recovery in the industrial countries is not quick enough, or if there is "a major softening" of oil prices.

A Treasury official, who asked not to be quoted by name, said the "danger point" for oil prices is between \$22 and \$26 a barrel.

The current international price, according to Treasury estimates, is about \$28.50 to \$29 a barrel. This is down from \$34 a barrel for benchmark Saudi Arabian light crude a little more than a year ago, before the severe slide in OPEC prices.

The reasons for Mr. Regan's concern, reporters were told, is that a major new price decrease would cause severe financial problems for such oil-producing countries as Nigeria, Venezuela and Indonesia. Even Britain could be affected, in the reckoning of some officials.

A continuing oil price slide could even have some adverse impact in the United States, in the view of the official who explained the Treasury view to reporters. This is because the United States exports some oil, and the Treasury

benefits from windfall profits taxes arising from oil revenues.

Mexico is also a problem area, the Treasury official said. On Monday the Mexican state petroleum monopoly, Pemex, said it will maintain its price for premium light crude at \$29 a barrel through May and probably through June.

The Treasury official acknowledged that major oil importing countries would tend to gain more than they lose from a further slide in oil prices. But this point was made in passing, rather than given the main emphasis as had been the case in administration statements earlier this year.

The likelihood of new declines in oil prices was not addressed in the Treasury meeting with reporters. However, the impression was left that price cutting is a risk among financially strapped oil producers and that a major increase in industrial demand is necessary to head off new price declines.

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May 17.

## Corporate Spending Seen Falling in Japan

**TOKYO** — The Japanese Economic Planning Agency said in a survey report Tuesday that unadjusted Japanese corporate capital spending in fiscal 1983, starting April 1, will fall 3.9 percent from the preceding year, showing the first decline in six years.

It said manufacturing sector spending will fall 7.9 percent in fiscal 1983 after an estimated 2.5 percent gain the preceding year, while nonmanufacturing sector spending will be down 0.8 percent after a 1.2 percent gain.

## Taiwan Oil Plant Order

*Reuters.*

TOKYO — Japan's Chiyoh Chemical Engineering & Construction received an 11 billion yen (\$47.17 million) order from China Petroleum Corp. of Taiwan for construction of a desulfurization plant at its oil refinery near Kaohsiung, industry sources said Tuesday.

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## Bankers Say BIS Will Not Grant More Debt-Crisis Bridging Loans

By John Bartram  
Reuters

BRUSSELS — The Bank for International Settlements will grant no more bridging loans to governments in the future, according to a spokesman here. The spokesman said the bank's policy was to provide a permanent adjustment program, European central banks said.

The BIS central bankers, attending the international monetary conference organized here by the

American Bankers' Association, said the BIS recently in response to the debt crisis threatened to change the nature of the central bank's central bank.

They said there will be no second round of bridging loans but added that any request by a borrowing country to alter the terms of an existing arrangement would be considered.

## U.K. Industry Output Falls

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain's seasonally adjusted output in all industries fell by 0.9 percent in March from February, compared with a 1.1 percent rise in February, provisional data released Tuesday by the Central Statistical Office showed.

Output in the manufacturing industries alone fell 0.2 percent, compared with a 1.5 percent drop in February.

Compared with a year earlier, the all-industries index was up by

1.5 percent, while output in the manufacturing industries alone was down by 1.7 percent.

The statistical office said that in the first quarter of 1983, the all-industries index and the manufacturing index were 1.5 percent higher than in the previous quarter.

Excluding oil and gas extraction, the level of output fell 0.6 percent in March from February and was down 0.1 percent from a year earlier, the office said.

## Suzuki Says Sales Down, Earnings Up

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Suzuki Motors, citing a sharply reduced corporate tax load, said Tuesday its first-quarter earnings rose 20.5 percent, despite a 1.7 percent sales decline.

The auto and motorcycle manufacturer said its taxes were only one-third of what they were for the period last year. Earnings before taxes slid 39 percent compared with the first three months of 1982.

A spokesman for the company said poor sales of motorcycles at home and abroad hurt earnings.

First quarter net earnings were a record 6.6 billion yen (about \$28 million), compared with 5.5 billion yen a year earlier. Earnings per share rose to 23.37 yen from 20.72 yen a year ago.

Suzuki declined to 542.3 billion yen from a record 551.5 billion yen a year ago.

The company also said it will pay a 6.5 yen per share dividend in the current fiscal year.

## Money Funds Fight for Their Dollars

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When banks were permitted to offer their own money market accounts in December, U.S. mutual fund administrators warned that the extraordinary high introductory rates offered by most banks to draw depositors away from the funds would not last forever.

They were right. In fact, the high rates barely survived a few months. By one reckoning last week, the average rate offered on federally insured bank money market accounts nationwide, 8.13 percent, topped the average rate for mutual funds by only a quarter of a percentage point.

Whether the narrowing margin makes a difference to the nation's investors, however, who have withdrawn \$60 billion from the mutual funds since Dec. 1, is an open question.

## Talks Continue On Nigeria Debt

Reuters

LONDON — Nigeria's chief debt negotiator, Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji, said Tuesday he held constructive talks with bankers here Monday on a plan to refinance part of the country's trade debt.

The meeting, attended by several banks supporting the refinancing plan proposed by Barclays Bank International, centered on Nigeria's counterproposal for handling the estimated \$2 billion in arrears held by banks through confirmed letters of credit.

Mr. Alhaji, the permanent secretary to the Finance Ministry, said he would most probably hold further talks this week. Bank sources said a compromise on the original 18-month refinancing plan is expected to emerge soon.

Now the mutual funds are attempting to recover their losses. In an advertising campaign that some industry sources say costs \$5 million, they are contending that thousands of investors were victimized by a bait-and-switch technique.

On television and in newspapers across the United States, the mutual funds are dangling carrots attached to a rope, suggesting a trap set by the banks. "Did you bite?" the advertisement asks.

The banks respond that consumers knew exactly what they were doing. "The funds are running scared," said Richard C. Kane, senior vice president of Citicorp, senior vice president of Citicorp Bank International, a New York banking division. "If I was running a business that customers no longer had a rational reason to use, I would be running scared, too."

Indeed, the mutual funds have some cause for concern. While in recent weeks the rate of decline in their assets has fallen off dramatically, indicating that the worst may be over for the funds, some analysts think the shift out of mutual funds will prove permanent. Meanwhile, bank money market accounts have attracted about \$350 billion since December.

In decriing the bank's tactics, the mutual fund managers call for special attention in their advertising to "The Atlanta Sting," a reference to that city's average introductory interest rate of more than 20 percent in December. By Monday, Atlanta's average rate stood at just over 8 percent, The Bank Rate Monitor, a survey group, said.

David Silver, president of the Investment Company Institute, which is sponsoring the campaign, in describing the introductory offers, he faulted the federal and state bank regulators for failing to step in.

"They were lax in letting the banks call their accounts 'funds' when they were not funds at all," he said in an interview last Friday. "And they were lax in not compelling the banks to fully disclose the penalties for early withdrawal."

Many of those penalties were not mandated by the statutes that created the bank accounts.

On Monday, the comptroller of the currency, C. Todd Conover, warned banks advertising the duration of the interest rates they offered and the service charges imposed on transactions.

The banks are making counterclaims. The Atlanta example used in the mutual fund's advertisement, they say, was an anomaly. While interest rates topped 20 percent there, according to The Bank Rate Monitor, the peak nationwide average was only 10.45 percent. "The mutual funds make a dramatic case but not a representative one," said Robert Heady, editor of The Monitor.

Interest rates aside, the mutual funds and the banks are squabbling over who invests money market funds more wisely. The mutual funds and their advocates say that their assets are directly invested in the money market, mostly in short-term commercial paper, certificates of deposit and government securities. Investors get the full yield, minus what the funds take for salaries, expenses and its profit.

"A money market mutual fund reflects the reality of the money market," said William Donaghe, president of Donaghe's Money Fund Report, which watches the funds and publishes investment advisories. "It is truly being operated for the benefit of the investor."

By contrast, the bank accounts are linked to the money market in name only. Few banks actually in-

vest the deposits in money market instruments. Instead, most use the proceeds for loan purposes. The yields, which change every week or two, are arbitrarily set by the banks.

But analysts have voiced doubt that the banks will allow their rates to drop below those offered by the money funds. Bankers insist that consumers are more interested in the bottom line and the federal insurance covering bank accounts.

Mr. Donaghe, however, contended that some banks raked the day they were permitted to offer the accounts. Much of the \$350 billion now in money market accounts had formerly been invested in passbook savings accounts, earning 5 to 6 percent interest.

Therefore, the bank's profit margins have presumably decreased on the money switched out of passbooks. "What they are learning," he said, "is that deregulation is a license to lose money."

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## Grains

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## SPORTS

## Blue Jays Down Brewers, 2-1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**MILWAUKEE** — Barry Bonnell tossed the winning run from third base when catcher Ted Simmons dropped a throw at the plate in the 11th inning Monday night as the Toronto Blue Jays defeated the Milwaukee Brewers, 2-1. The victory moved Toronto to within a half-game of first place Baltimore in the American League's Eastern Division.

Dave Stieb, who has lost only twice this year, became the first seven-game winner in the majors. Randy Moffitt pitched the 11th for his fourth save.

The Brewers had Stieb in trouble repeatedly as he scattered nine hits, walked eight and threw 161 pitches over 10 innings. But he responded well under pressure. In the Milwaukee seventh, for instance, Charlie Moore led off with a triple, but Stieb got Jim Gantner to pop out, retired Paul Molitor on a grounder to third and struck out Robin Yount for the third straight time.

The Brewers stranded a total of 12 runners, including nine in the last six innings. "I've always been able to get out of jams," said Stieb after his second straight successful 10-inning appearance. Last Wednesday he gave up only three hits and beat Chicago, 3-1.

Bob McClure (1-6) carried a five-hitter into the Toronto 11th, when Bonnell bloomed a double to short center field with one out. An intentional walk to Chief Johnson and a walk to Jesse Barfield loaded the bases. Mickey Klutts hit a grounder to Yount, but Simmons dropped the shortstop's throw as Bonnell scored the eventual winning run.

Yankees 7, Tigers 0  
 In Detroit, Ron Guidry pitched a three-hitter and Ken Griffey had three hits and scored three runs to lead New York to a 7-0 romp over the Tigers. Guidry (4-3) struck out eight and walked four in pitching his second shutout of the season.

Rangers 3, Indians 1  
 In Arlington, Texas, Larry Parrish's two-run home run in the sixth led Texas to a 3-1 decision over Cleveland. Buddy Bell doubled to

start the inning, and one out later Parrish drilled a 1-1 pitch from Len Barker (4-2) deep into the left field seats his sixth homer of the season.

A's 7, Twins 6  
 In Minneapolis, Bob Kneib hatched a three-run home run and Wayne Gross added one with the bases empty to help Oakland squeeze past Minnesota, 7-6 — despite a four-homer last-inning barrage by the Twins. The Minnesota ninth saw bases-empty home runs from pinch hitter Dave Engle and Bobby Mitchell and two-run shots by Gary Gaetti and pinch hitter Mickey Hatcher. "They sure did a job on that 7-0 lead," said Kneib. "What are those guys eating?"

Mets 11, Pirates 4  
 In the National League, in Pittsburgh, Hankie Brooks and Jose Oquendo drove in three runs each and Darryl Strawberry hit his first major-league homer in sparking New York to an 11-4 rout of the Pirates before a crowd of 19,700, the smallest in Three Rivers Stadium history.

major 17 years ago. "Sickening, isn't it?" said his wife, Marilyn, with undisguised envy.

Carew says he still takes extra batting practice and still practices bunting diligently. He remains one of the game's best bunters. But it is his hitting that continues to set him apart.

A telling example of his virtuosity at bat came in a game last week against the Red Sox in Boston. Carew had been on the bench resting a sore knee. It was the top of the ninth with the game tied, 5-5, and Manager John McNamara sent Carew up to pinch hit.

The pitcher was Luis Aponte, a 28-year-old right-handed reliever with a little more than a year's major league experience. Carew crouched near the back of the batter's box. He had faced Aponte before and had observed him. He is aware of how some pitchers will throw a fastball close to overhand, but will drop a little for their slider and drop even more for their sinker.

Carew's eyesight is sharp enough to follow the rotation of the ball — at up to 90 miles an hour — from the moment it leaves the pitcher's hand. Aponte threw a slider down at him; Carew saw it clearly and fouled it down the first-base line.

"It was a nasty pitch," said Carew. "A good pitcher's pitch. I knew it wasn't the kind of pitch I could do much with. Some hitters will try to do what they can with even a pitch that's tough. I don't. I can foul it off, or just take it."

After a ball, the 1-1 pitch was another good one. "It was a sinker down at the outside corner," said Carew. "He fouled it down the third-base line."

The next offering was a fastball that broke wickedly inside at the wrists. Carew, who had choked up on the bat with two strikes, strode, then halted his swing. "It was a perfect pitch," said Aponte after the game. "I think any other hitter in the big leagues would have gone for that 1-2 fork."

But it was ball two.

Aponte threw four more strong pitches. None was to Carew's liking and, with meanness but control, he fouled off each one. "I could sense his frustration now," said Carew. "He had thrown me some great pitches and I was still standing up there."

Aponte whistled in a fastball. The ball came in waist-high and a little on the outside of the plate. Carew smacked it to the alley in left-center. It hit the wall at 390 feet on one bounce.

Carew pulled up with a double, and scored the eventual winning run when Juan Beniquez, the next batter, singled.

"I didn't give him in," Carew said afterward of Aponte. "I made him give in to me."



Zbigniew Boniek

## 'A Game Against the Spectators'

International Herald Tribune  
 LONDON — "It seems that players, managers, referees and authorities every now and then turn soccer into a game against the spectators."

Those words come from the Soviet Union. Had the writer the freedom or inclination to add politicians and lawyers to his list of miscreants, his sentiments would perfectly describe the global disharmony afflicting soccer.

The unnamed writer in Literaturna Gazeta alleges, in some detail, that:

• Matches in the top Soviet league last season were fixed, helping Minsk win the championship.

• Referees accepted bribes.

• Under-the-table payments to amateurs and a win-at-all-costs philosophy corrupted young fans.

"It would be wrong," writes our comrade, "to dismiss this as unimportant. Tens of millions of lives spend a certain part of their lives — at the stadium or in front of TV — enthralled by the game. Their health, disposition and working ca-

pacify depend, even though to a tiny degree, on the players' performance and results of the game."

Nowhere will that be more poignantly demonstrated than in Chorzow, on Sunday, the Soviet

## ROB HUGHES

Union appears on Polish soil for the first time since the declaration of martial law.

The teams met, of course, last July 4th in a scoreless World Cup match in Barcelona. Anti-Soviet feelings were understandably muted, although Zbigniew Boniek, Poland's captain, allowed himself the observation, "We intended to win to give comfort to our countrymen." Ironically, Boniek will not be in Chorzow to give further comfort. He was allowed to help his countrymen's economy by £1 million (\$1.56 million) in transfer money, paid by those arch capitalists, Juventus of Italy.

After due consultation with the Polish sports ministry, Juve now refuses Boniek's release four days

before its European Cup final against Hamburg in Athens.

Still, the match is intriguing and somewhat scary. Last fall, when Moscow Dynamo fell to Slask Wroclaw in the UEFA Cup, the peace was kept by a fearsome Polish array of tanks and militia, and Solidarity chants have been a regular feature of club games in the Polish league.

We can no longer separate sport from the emotions of people's workday lives — not, it seems, from the encroachment of legal and political parasites.

I suspect Henry Kissinger has gained far more publicity for himself and his "statesmanship" lately than anything he is likely to achieve on behalf of soccer in the United States. He attempts, Friday in Stockholm, to bend the will of FIFA's executive committee which, by all accounts, will simply rubber-stamp the decision to grant the next World Cup to Mexico.

Kissinger is right to claim the U.S. bid has been treated cavalierly, and just as correct in asserting that he is new to soccer politics. One thing you do not do when dealing with FIFA, under the leadership of Brazilian Joao Havelange, is plead for fair play.

FIFA's patent refusal to inspect U.S. sites — or Canada's, for that matter — is an atrociously indecent snub for the future growth of soccer in North America.

But much as I would love to see a World Cup in the United States (contrary to impressions of some

bigwigs in those parts), the fact remains that the U.S. bid has been crudely handled. Kissinger is a blatantly political pawn fronting a naive attempt to buy FIFA with fistfuls of corporate dollars.

We have now heard everything except the threat of taking FIFA through the international courts. Next stop, perhaps. After all, players are showing the way.

In England on Monday there were two sets of judicial hearings. One denied Fulham's claim for a replay of the final match of the season. The other turned down cup finalist Brighton's attempt to find a loophole in a ban on captain Steve Foster, brought on his exploit.

Fulham missed promotion to Division 1 by a single point after frittering away a 12-point lead over the last two months. Its match against Derby was cut short by 78 seconds after Derby fans, celebrating an anticipated 1-0 victory, encroached on the touchline, one actually kicking a Fulham player.

Fulham fans are crying, "Anarchy! Mob rule!" Maybe, but the precedent of giving Fulham a second full 90 minutes would encourage other clubs to try to get losing matches replayed.

Similarly, Foster's was a dangerous case. He sought an injunction against his ban, automatic after he had amassed 31 penalty points through fouls or dissent, because it deprived him of a possible £15,000 bonus if Brighton beats Manchester United in Saturday's cup final.

The judge offered sympathy, but sanity logic. He could not deprive Foster when other teams, including two of Brighton's cup opponents, had previously been weakened by suspensions.

Besides revealing how the modern player and his club will do almost anything to circumvent the referee's authority, all Foster achieved was to publicize the ugly statistics of an English season: 5,068 players cautioned and 187 suspended — 60-odd of them more than once. Will they never learn?

## Major League Standings

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	17	12	.586	—
St. Louis	16	13	.556	1 1/2
Montreal	15	15	.500	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	12	17	.414	5
Cincinnati	11	20	.357	7 1/2
New York	11	20	.357	7 1/2

## WEST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	24	9	.727	—
Atlanta	22	11	.667	2
San Francisco	17	16	.515	7
San Diego	15	19	.441	9 1/2
Houston	14	21	.400	12
Chicago	15	20	.429	10

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	19	13	.594	—
Boston	18	13	.581	1 1/2
Toronto	18	13	.581	1 1/2
Philadelphia	16	15	.515	2 1/2
Cleveland	16	15	.515	2 1/2
New York	16	17	.485	3
Detroit	14	17	.452	4 1/2

## WEST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	18	15	.545	—
Texas	16	15	.515	1 1/2
Oakland	16	16	.500	2 1/2
Kansas City	15	16	.482	3
Chicago	15	16	.482	3
Minnesota	12	20	.373	6 1/2
Seattle	12	24	.333	7 1/2

## Monday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
New York 10, Detroit 9	Philadelphia 10, Montreal 7
Baltimore 10, Toronto 9	St. Louis 10, Cincinnati 7
Los Angeles 10, Oakland 7	Pittsburgh 10, Chicago 7
San Francisco 10, Houston 7	San Diego 10, New York 7
Chicago 10, Cleveland 7	Atlanta 10, Houston 7
Seattle 10, Minnesota 7	San Francisco 10, New York 7
San Diego 10, Houston 7	San Francisco 10, New York 7
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San Francisco 10, Houston 7	San Francisco 10, New York 7

## Master Batter Carew: At 37, Off to His Hottest Start Ever

By Ira Berkow  
 New York Times Staff  
 NEW YORK — Rod Carew at bat ticks the fancy, unless, naturally, one is facing him from the pitcher's mound.



Rod Carew: Not one to give in to pitchers.

The California Angel first baseman, among the most remarkable and successful hitters of the last three decades, is off to one of his best starts in baseball history. Carew was hitting nearly .500 after his first 100 times up this season.

Carew is kaleidoscopic at the plate. A left-handed batter, he seems to have an infinite variety of stances, depending on the pitcher and the situation. One stance has him midway in the batter's box, crouching low, fingers flexing on the bat. A second is straight up, like a park stamper. A third finds him leaning — tilting — far back in the box, bat held flat, nearly parallel to the waist.

To Birdie Tebbets, the former catcher and manager who now is a scout for the Cleveland Indians, Carew hits with a tennis racket. "He serves the ball to right field, he lobs it to left, he does about anything he wants with the ball," said Tebbets.

"I have never seen him when he hasn't been in control of the pitcher. Or should I say in control of his own mind at the plate? He studies the pitcher, concentrates on the ball and has the confidence of the great hitter's arrogance — that every time up he's going to get a base hit."

Rodney Cline Carew, at the age of 37, is batting a major-league-leading .442, with 50 hits in 113 times up. Only Jimmie Fox in 1932 and Stan Musial in 1938 started a season better — both getting 50 hits in their first 107 at-bats.

Yet the 1983 start comes after one of Carew's most disappointing seasons — and one that has added to the criticism by some that this spray hitter doesn't drive in enough runs.

Carew has an ambition to play in the World Series. He has been on four teams that lost in the league playoffs, one step from the Series. The fourth team was the 1982 Angels, who, after going ahead two games to one, lost the next three games and the playoffs.

The final game, in Milwaukee, came down to the ninth inning, with the Brewers ahead, 4-3. California put a "runner on" second with two outs, and Carew coming to bat to face a hard-throwing rookie relief pitcher named Peter Leard.

Carew swung at a 1-2 fastball and made good contact, just what he wanted to do. The ball took one bounce and landed right in the glove of shortstop Robin Yount. "As soon as I hit it," Carew recalled, "I said to myself, 'It's over.'"

Now in his 17th season in the major leagues, still graceful, still fluid, Carew has a .331 lifetime average. Second in him among active players is George Brett, at .316. Carew has won seven batting titles — his first was in 1969, and then he won six in seven

years in the 70s. Only four men have equalled or surpassed his number of batting titles: Rogers Hornsby and Stan Musial, seven each, Honus Wagner with eight, and Ty Cobb with 12.

Despite that, Carew has been criticized by some sportswriters and jeered by some fans. One of the jabs is that he does not hit in the clutch — that he doesn't drive in a lot of runs.

"That's damn stupid," said Tebbets. "He's a lead-off hitter mostly. A guy in that position is supposed to get on base, or keep a rally going — or start one. That's exactly what Carew does."

Carew's high for runs batted in was in 1977 with Minnesota, when, batting third and fourth in the lineup, he had 100 RBIs. Last year, batting first, he had 44.

This season, Carew has had a better start even than in 1977, when he finished the year at .388 on 239 hits in 616 at-bats. Carew is healthier than he has been in seasons past. He played almost all of last year, for instance, with two cracked bones in his right hand, the guiding hand of the bat for a left-handed batter. Hitting virtually one-handed, he still managed a .319 average, and at one point hit in 25 straight games, 1982's longest streak in the majors. It was the 14th straight season Carew has hit over .300, an achievement bettered by only five other players.

Despite all that, at Anaheim Stadium he has been the target at times of condemnation. Just before the players' strike in 1981, the Angels were obviously disappointing the fans and were booed. Carew told a reporter that he felt some of the fans were "fickle" — hardly an earthshaking insight, yet the story received throbbing local headlines and Carew became a prime target of abuse.

Now, with the Angels tied for the lead in the American League West and Carew the majors' leading batter, he is cheered — proving his original contention.

Five years ago, the parsimonious Twins traded Carew to California before he could become a free agent. The Angels' owner, Gene Autry, opened his saddle bags. It is said, to pay Carew nearly \$1 million a year.

Carew is careful with money now that he has it. He has not forgotten his boyhood in Garin, Panama. He was so poor that at school he would walk behind the school's wall because he was embarrassed at the sound made by the flapping soles of his only pair of shoes.

He has never squandered his abilities. Lean at 6 feet tall, Carew still trains hard. His weight — about 178 — is nearly the same as when he broke in to the

major 17 years ago. "Sickening, isn't it?" said his wife, Marilyn, with undisguised envy.

Carew says he still takes extra batting practice and still practices bunting diligently. He remains one of the game's best bunters. But it is his hitting that continues to set him apart.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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